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U.S. DESTABILIZATION OF NUCLEAR BALANCE SCORED

PM211819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences L. Semeyko under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "Stability or Destabilization? -- Two Approaches to the Path of Development of the Contemporary World"]

[Text] The most varied U.S. circles today understand that delivering a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union in contemporary conditions would be equivalent to suicide. Even if the entire U.S. military might was involved, the USSR would still have sufficient means to destroy the nuclear aggressor. And the opposite is also true in the U.S. inhabitants' assumptions -- although of course, the USSR will never be the attacking side.

A situation has been created that is often called "nuclear deadlock" in the West. But this not the best option for preserving peace. Nobody can deny the possibility of the accidental outbreak of nuclear conflict, especially if we consider how great the arsenals of the means of mass destruction are. Nonetheless, equilibrium of forces guarantees strategic stability: From a purely military viewpoint, nuclear war is simply inconceivable in conditions of such stability. Peace and security are directly dependent on strengthening strategic stability, since there are real ways to effect this strengthening -- given only the political will.

However, the United States has overtly embarked on the path of destabilizing the strategic situation, and this has led to an unprecedented growth in the threat of thermonuclear destruction. It is not just a matter of a new nuclear arms spiral having started through the United States' fault. Washington's global course toward achieving military superiority by approximately the end of this century, as well as toward using nuclear might in the ephemeral hope of winning victory over the USSR and the socialist countries as a whole, is manifestly evident.

Of course, this course is masked to the fullest possible extent. Numerous hypocritical appeals to strengthen strategic stability and reduce nuclear arsenals in the interests of "ensuring equality" can be heard from across the ocean. However, practical deeds tell a different story. If we consider the nature of U.S. strategic programs, its stance in the disarmament sphere, and finally, the very concept of Washington's approach to the problem of strategic stability, what we see are attempts to undermine the equlibrium that has come about in nuclear might, and thus destroy the existing strategic stability. The chief element in these dangerous vain attempts is gaining a certain credibility -- the inflicting of a "disarming" first strike,

This is the aim of U.S. strategic programs, both the offensive and the so-called defensive programs. People ask why America is creating strategic means of delivery capable of hitting targets with an accuracy of within a few dozen meters. There can only be one reply -- to destroy highly defended strategic objectives in the USSR by surprise attack. Primarily, Soviet ICBM's. And why is it creating several new generation first-strike systems -- the multicharge MX missiles, the Trident, as well as long-range cruise missiles -- at one go? The answer is as follows -- to guarantee the ability of ground, naval, and air systems to disarm a potential enemy. Let us note that such combined tasks are being set for the first time in the history of the arms race.

Why is it deploying 572 new missiles in Europe notable for 2 main features -- the ability not only to penetrate deep into USSR territory, but to deliver highly accurate strikes again? The answer here is also simple -- it is a case of a major addition to the strategic disarming-strike forces. On the whole, the nature of the buildup of U.S. offensive nuclear arms can by no means stabilize the strategic situation. These are measures giving rise to the temptation [tyaga] among Pentagonites to merely press the nuclear button in a crisis situation.

But Washington's plans go considerably further. Now plans to intensify "defensive" means have been added to the offensive arms programs. The quotemarks are not accidental here. ABM defense in space can appear defensive only on the surface. Its real goal is to disarm the other side.

The targeted function of the U.S. offensive and so-called defensive strategic programs cannot be separated. This single function is to acquire the ability to disarm the USSR through the united efforts of all U.S. strategic means. For this reason, it is totally impossible to talk of any desire on the part of the United States to strengthen strategic stability.

The crux of strategic stability as Washington would like to see it essentially boils down to one thing -- that stability can supposedly only be ensured in conditions of U.S. nuclear superiority as well as leadership in the arms race, since, supposedly, virtually all Soviet strategic systems are "destabilizing," whereas U.S. systems are "stabilizing." In substantiating this approach, U.S. leaders take a one-sided stance when they intimidate Americans by saying that the strengthening of the USSR's defenses is capable only of destabilizing the strategic situation. The statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger regarding an ABM system in space is typical: If the Soviet Union "managed to create such a system first, it would have highly destablizing consequences." On the other hand, U.S. leadership in the arms race in space is, of course, a good thing since it is supposedly aimed at strengthening strategic stability. The logic is truly monstrous, not to mention the fact that the USSR proposes not only abandoning the transformation of space into an arena of military operations, but also destroying antispace [protivokocmicheskiy] systems that have already been created.

The United States has been striving for military superiority to one degree or another throughout the postwar period. Today, this striving has become the alpha and omega of U.S. policy.

The U.S. course is toward destabilization and it is rightly perceived as an intensification of the danger of nuclear war being unleashed and causes agitation among millions of Americans, including scientists and military-political experts. But their evaluations of stability are often affected by the narrow technical approach so typical of the dogmas of contemporary American thought. Moreoever, this approach is devoid of political substantiation. It is asserted, for example, that since the USSR knows that MX and Pershing II missiles are extremely dangerous systems, they say that this very fact alone might trigger off a Soviet preemptive strike against these missiles. And once the MX and Pershings are said to be capable of provoking a Soviet attack, for that reason they become destabilizing objects. No, definitely not for that reason. It is not a matter of the danger of a "Soviet attack," but the threat of a U.S. strike.

The separation of the technical and political approach is capable only of distorting the true picture of strategic stability. We must not disregard the most important factor, which is that the USSR has adopted a unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, while the United States rejects such a commitment. Disregarding this means placing the USSR and the United States on the same level and seeing both the United States and the USSR as possible instigators of nuclear catastrophe. And that is fundamentally erroneous.

Strategic stability is the result not just of a particular kind of nuclear confrontation ruling out or minimizing the probability of nuclear catastrophe, but also of the policy of the opposing states. Stability will inevitably be fragile if one of the states pursues a policy of confrontation and strives to use nuclear weapons as a means of achieving political aims. And, on the contrary, it will be firm if both powers strive to establish and maintain normal and even friendly peaceful relations, and if they have the political will to promote by practical deeds the lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

It is for such an approach to strategic stability that the Soviet Union calls. The USSR's proposals on norms for relations between nuclear powers are evidence of this: To regard the averting of nuclear war as the chief goal of foreign policy; to adopt a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; and, step by step, on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security, to seek to reduce nuclear arms until they are completely eliminated in all their varieties... These initiatives are primarily aimed at strengthening strategic stability and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. This is also the goal of the wide spectrum of USSR proposals at the Stockholm forum, designed to lay a firm foundation for creating a climate of mutual trust. What is the main point of the Soviet proposals? It is that all states with nuclear weapons participating in the Stockholm conference should adopt a commitment not to be the first to use them and also to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of armed force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. Seeking to implement these measures means substantially promoting the resolution of the problem of the real security of all states.

The United States and its main allies refuse to accept these proposals. Washington's idea that it will untimately succeed in creating a force to guarantee a "nuclear strike without reprisals" is utopian. Soviet warnings on this score were clearly voiced by Comrade K.U. Chernenko when he said: "Any aggressor will be overtaken by immediate retribution." Future prospects -- whether firm stability will be ensured or replaced by destabilization with all its extremely dangerous consequences -- depend to a crucial degree on whether people across the ocean can recognize this harsh reality.

REAGAN'S OPPOSITION TO SALT II TREATY EXPLAINED

LD211257 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In one of the major decisions taken on Tuesday, the United States Senate voted in favor of making it statutory policy for the United States to continue to observe the terms of the unratified SALT-II Treaty, so long as this country does so.

President Reagan has called the treaty fatally flawed but promised to abide by it. The Senate measure will hold him to that commitment, but only until December 1985.

The deployment of a seventh Trident II submarine is scheduled for that time. The submarine would break through the ceiling for ballistic missile launchers allowed to the United States under that treaty.

The SALT II Treaty was described by the American President as fatally flawed for the sole reason that it was a compromise with the Soviet Union. Both sides had been left with both advantages and disadvantages. In fact, that is why the treaty was signed. The SALT process stood in the way of the Reagan administration for a number of reasons. If ratified, the SALT II Treaty would have halted the cruise technology from becoming a terrible reality in the form of various types of cruise missiles. But Washington wanted to bring Tomahawks to Europe and deploy thousands of sea and air launched cruise missiles, making the prospects for verifiable arms control dim, if possible at all. As a matter of act, the lawmakers have objected to the deployment of sea-launched Tomahawks.

Another reason why the current administration did not like SALT II is that it did not give the United States a decisive advantage in each and every military field. This made the President terribly upset. It is sheer blasphemy for anybody even to think of being equal with the United States militarily, let alone being equal. The effort to kill the SALT process began at the same time when Ronald Reagan promised to abide by the terms of SALT II. That is when he announced a long-term program of rearming America at the cost of over 2 trillion dollars. No arms control process could survive under the terrible weight of new weapon systems. The Reagan administration is out to bury arms control as it was understood and practiced in the 1970's. The voting in the Senate on major weapon programs looks like they are setting the stage for the funeral, but in the mood of civility and, shall we say, optimism about the future.

CEMA DOCUMENTS RECOMMENDED TO DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD212055 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva June 21 TASS -- The documents of the CMEA summit economic conference are fresh evidence of the active and responsible attitude of the socialist countries (?to) all the main problems of the world today, above all the problems of peace and security, said Konstantin Tellalov, head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He was addressing today's plenary session of the disarmament conference.

The declaration adopted in Moscow contains a whole number of provisions, which have a direct bearing to the work of the Geneva conference and are a confirmation of the preparedness of the socialist countries to conduct a constructive dialogue. At the same time, the speaker noted, there is a growing number of countries with different socio-political systems, which see in an immediate end to the nuclear weapons race and in disarmament the sole real way to normalising the international situation.

This is seen from the recent joint declaration addressed to the nuclear powers by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden. So far only the Soviet Union, the Bulgarian representative said, has positively responded to that declaration.

Progress at the Geneva talks, Konstantin Tellalov stressed, is hampered by the stand of the USA and its NATO allies, which have set out to draw the world into a new spiral of the arms race, undermine confidence and increase the danger of a nuclear conflict.

CSSR URGES REALISTIC ANSWER TO MBFR PROPOSALS

LD201808 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna June 20 TASS -- Emil Keblusek, leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke at a regular full-scale session at the talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe today. He called attention to the documents adopted at the economic conference of the CMEA member states at summit level, which stressed the overriding importance of ending the arms race, embarking on arms reductions and maintaining strategic military balance on ever lower levels. In full accordance with this task, the efforts of socialist states at the Vienna talks are directed at securing a scaling down of military confrontation in central Europe on the basis of equality and equal security.

But the NATO countries, as shown by their proposal of April 19, this year, are creating ever new obstacles in the way towards a mutually acceptable accord. With this aim in mind, they still are trying to preserve the "numbers problem" they themselves have created, deliberately proposing verification measures that are obviously unacceptable to socialist countries and preventing the rapprochement of the positions of the sides on a whole number of important issues pertaining to the very process of reducing and limiting armed forces of the sides. Along with this, the United States and its allies are in fact seeking to make certain that the reductions will not affect troops of West Germany and some other NATO countries. This represents the Western negotiators' departure even from their own former stance. At the same time NATO's proposals aim to ensure that Soviet troops in central Europe will be reduced and limited irrespective of whether armed forces of the direct Western participants in the talks, excluding the United States, will be reduced or not.

In conclusion Emil Keblusek said that the present stand of the United States and its allies is broadening differences between the sides and worsening the overall situation at the talks. Their proposal of April 19 cannot be a basis for progress towards a mutually acceptable accord. The Czechoslovak representative urged the Western negotiators to give a serious and realistic answer to the proposals of the socialist countries, which really indicate a way out of the existing stalemate at the Vienna talks.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES RESULTS OF CEMA SUMMIT

PM220807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Reliable Guidelines for Cooperation"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has assessed the results of the CEMA countries' Economic Conference held in Moscow as a new stage in developing relations among the fraternal parties and the CEMA countries. Held in a constructive, businesslike, and frank atmosphere, on the whole, the conference at the highest party and state level reaffirmed the commonality of the CEMA countries' assessments and views and expressed a collective will to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and socialist community states and to make the CEMA countries' collaboration in the struggle for the cause of peace and social progress even closer and more effective.

As is well known, the proposal that the CEMA countries' leaders discuss the problems of further improving socialist economic integration was submitted by the 26th CPSU Congress and supported by the fraternal parties' congresses. Convening the conference required prolonged and painstaking collective preparations. It was necessary to sum up the rich and diverse experience of cooperation amassed in the period since the previous conference in 1969 and since the adoption of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration in 1971.

In these 15 years, the deepening of cooperation and economic integration has become an important factor in the all-round progress of every community country and a factor in bringing their economic levels closer together. The Moscow conference particularly noted the Soviet Union's contribution to this process. "Of course," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the 14 June Kremlin reception, "...there have been both shortcomings and failures linked with both objective and subjective factors. However, the main thing is that the vital necessity and effectiveness of our all-round economic ties have been convincingly reaffirmed."

The Moscow economic conference defined the main long-term avenues for mutual ties among our states and for further developing socialist integration. A major step forward was made in coordinating the CEMA countries' economic policies. This coordination is a difficult business. After all, it is necessary to take into account the interests of 10 states on 3 continents on an equal and mutually advantageous basis. The countries participating in the conference agreed to collectively develop ways of resolving major national economic problems of mutual interest. They include the all-round intensification and improvement of efficiency and quality in all spheres of the economy, supplying the CEMA countries with fuel, power, raw materials, foodstuffs, industrial goods, and modern machines and equipment, and reaching the forefront of technical progress. Accord was reached on jointly developing the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress for the next 15-20 years.

The dynamic and harmonious development of each country's economy must be combined with the corresponding development of the entire CEMA community. The democratic methods of integration unique to socialism make it possible to organically combine national interests with the common goals of the entire community. In particular, it was decided to continue international aid to Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia in order to accelerate the process of bringing the level of their economic development up to that of the European CEMA countries.

The conference recognized the usefulness of intensifying collective work to develop cooperation and integration and to exchange economic building experience. It was considered advisable to hold regular summit meetings to coordinate the principal avenues of long-term economic strategy. The CEMA countries' entire cooperation mechanism must become more effective, the role of the Council itself must be enhanced, and the activity of all its organs and international economic organizations must be improved.

The "Statement on the Main Avenues for Further Developing and Deepening Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Among the CEMA Countries" defines specific guidelines for this work. It is necessary to achieve the timely completion of the coordination of national economic plans, coordination which is the main instrument for regulating economic policy. An important avenue for improving the cooperation mechanism is to establish direct links among associations, enterprises, and organizations; they should be given the necessary powers to do this. This is also a matter of great political importance and an essential factor in labor collectives' international education.

The strengthening of ties among the socialist states at the present stage is also dictated by complex external conditions. Whereas in the seventies, the comprehensive program was executed in an atmosphere of detente and expanding East-West economic cooperation, today our countries have to contend with an acute exacerbation of the international situation provoked by U.S. imperialism. At the same time as deploying new first-strike weapons systems targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies, the United States is tearing up agreements reached in the economics sphere and is increasingly extensively resorting to "blockades," "sanctions," and "embargoes" against countries that are not to its liking. It is stubbornly imposing this policy on the Western states, too.

Roundly denouncing the course of undermining the peaceful foundations of interstate relations and of using economic ties as a means of exerting political pressure, the conference participants stressed in their declaration "Maintaining Peace and International Economic Cooperation" that: "Historical experience shows that this course is absolutely hopeless with regard to the socialist community countries." Expressing their resolve to rebuff imperialism's aggressive desires, the CEMA countries reaffirmed their principled line of bringing international relations back to their normal state of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation. The socialist countries believe that ending the arms race, primarily the race in nuclear missiles, and embarking on arms reduction is the paramount condition for improving the world economic situation, too.

The Moscow conference put forward a realistic program for improving these relations and for restructuring them on a just and democratic basis. In particular, the socialist community countries energetically advocate regulating foreign exchange and financial relations and normalizing the conditions for granting and paying for credits, and oppose the use of debt for purposes of political pressure and interference, especially in the developing countries' affairs. For their part, the CEMA countries will continue, to the extent they are able, to give economic and technical assistance to young states in developing their national economies.

The Moscow economic conference's decisions elicited a lively response from the world public. The socialist countries noted with satisfaction the conference's contribution to the further cohesion of our community.

Many world press organs have been comparing the meeting of the CEMA countries' leaders with the recent conference of the capitalist "Big Seven" in London. A typical statement was that of the libyan newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID, which wrote: "The conference of the West's "Big Seven" did not adopt any measures to resolve the capitalist world's very acute socioeconomic problems... At the same time, at the CEMA countries' conference, the socialist countries' leaders focused on questions of strengthenening economic cooperation and integration with a view to increasing the working people's prosperity, and on the problems of maintaining peace in the interests of all mankind."

Yes, the contrast is indeed striking. It reflects the fundamental advantages of the new system, for which the people's good is the supreme good. Most of our community's countries will soon be celebrating the 40th jubilee of the people's power. Born in the fire of the antifascist struggle and in the favorable conditions created by the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, this community of states and peoples offers the world a model of relations of the highest kind, founded on the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism. Militarism and war are profoundly alien to our community. It will be able to demonstrate its advantages in peaceful competition.

NOVOYE VREMYA on Summit

LD141204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0533 GMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jun (TASS) -- "It can definitely be said: The conclusions and decision of the Moscow conference will strengthen and steepen the line of ascent in the development of the economy of socialist states. The new phase in socialist economic integration and the improvement of the international socialist division of labor will make it possible to confidently forecast the successful solving by CEMA member countries of the principle economic tasks in the years to come," writes NOVOYE VREMYA (15 June issue).

In the first instance, this concerns scientific-technical progress, says the journal's leading article devoted to the CEMA member-countries' economic summit taking place in Moscow. Combining the capabilities of the socialist states in this direction has already produced excellent results in the past. Suffice it to mention by way of example the atomic power industry, the creation of space technology, and the rapid growth of the electronics industry. Now, when cooperation in the sphere of science and technology is acquiring an all-embracing character, it can definitely be anticipated that the socialist countries will take the lead in the design and introduction of progressing techniques and technology. It is thought that it is high time for those circles in the West who expected to see the socialist countries experience a technology shortage to abandon their illusions.

The conference also provides an optimistic response to problems connected with the satisfaction of the rational requirements of the socialist states in energy and raw materials, the article goes on to say. It should be noted that the socialist world, first and foremost the Soviet Union, has at its disposal a very rich natural storehouse. The uniting of the resources and the efforts of the countries of socialism and the constant reduction in the expenditures of raw materials and energy on the production of the CEMA countries for the foreseeable future.

Of primary signifance will be the conference's decisions concerning the joint work of the countries of socialism to completely solve the food problem.

Wide-ranging cooperation between the countries of socialism will be set in motion in all links of the agro-industrial complex, which will enable a significant growth in agricultural production to be ensured within a short period of time, not just fully satisfying the demand for agricultural produce in the socialist countries, but creating certain export possibilities as well.

The background to the conference and its foundation, NOVOYE VREMYA notes, is the successful development of the process of socialist economic integration and the steady raising of the national economies of the countries that belong to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Over the past 3 years, the industrial production of the CEMA member countries has grown by more than nine percent. Even today, the community's countries have surpassed by three times, on a per capita basis, the average world level of industrial production, and in certain aspects they have significantly surpassed the highly developed states of the capitalist world.

"The deepening of cooperation among the socialist states in all directions and new, major steps in the development of economic integration in no way mean that the CEMA countries intend to shut themselves off from world economic links," the journal stresses. "All the states of our community unanimously come out in favor of the unobstructed development of international trade on the principles of mutual benefit. This line will be consistently conducted. Another point is that the decisions of the Moscow conference deliberately doom to failure all attempts by well-known circles in the West to dictate their conditions to the countries of socialism concerning economic relations."

CSSR ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS CEMA SUMMIT DOCUMENTS

LD202106 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 20 TASS -- The Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, just like all Czechoslovak people, highly appraises and fully supports the documents adopted at the CEMA economic summit. They contain ideas and initiatives which meet the most pressing demands of the times and the vital interests of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and of the whole world. This is said in a statement issued by the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia here today.

In these important documents, it said, the countries of the socialist community show a real way out of the current complicated international situation which is continuing to worsen through the fault of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, first of all U.S. imperialism. The socialist countries have again stressed the importance of their earlier constructive proposals and carried them further foward in political, military and economic fields. They are understandable to every person of goodwill.

"We have repeatedly stressed that together with our closest and most loyal ally, the USSR, and other fraternal countries we shall now allow strategic military equilibrium to be upset," the statement said. "At the same time we shall not spare efforts to fully revitalize the tested policy of detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems so that it shall gain momentum. There is no other sensible and acceptable alternative to the threat of nuclear catastrophe."

"The alliance and most close cooperation with the USSR, the vanguard fighter for, and guarantor of, peace, and other states of the socialist community is the basis of our national and social confidence. The consistent implementation of the decisions taken by Moscow conference will strengthen the process of socialist economic integration and lead to a further deepening of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the CEMA member states and to improvements in international economic relations," the statement said.

CEMA CIVIL AVIATION MEETING IN BUCHAREST

AU181741 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] The 18th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Area of Civil Aviation was held in Bucharest. The session was attended by delegations of the CEMA member-states and the SFRY. The commission examined aspects of cooperation in the development of civil aviation, ways of increasing its efficiency and of servicing international flights of passenger and goods, and the current stage of implementation of actions envisaged in the special long-term cooperation program concerning the development of transportation links among the CEMA member-states.

Special attention was paid to studies of the experience gained in the rational and economical utilization of fuel and energy resources, in providing aviation services for agriculture, and in flight safety.

The commission also examined measures taken to futher improve cooperation in the exploitation, commercialization, and financing of air transport among the airlines of the CEMA member-states. Appropriate measures were adopted on the questions discussed.

CEMA AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION SESSION IN ROMANIA

AU211951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21 June -- Over June 18-21 Bucharest hosted the 60th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission for Collaboration in Agriculture. Delegations of the CMEA-member countries and a delegation of Socialist Yugoslavia attended.

Participants discussed problems related to the fulfillment of the complex actions of collaboration endorsed by the session of the council in view of improving the farm-foods supply to the population of the CMEA-member countries. Concrete measures have been established to solve them operatively. An important place was held by examination of the proposals for a deepening of the collaboration in enhancing the production of seeds for crops to the end of providing all the amounts needed by the CMEA-member countries.

The participants analysed the results of the scientific and technological research conducted in 1983 within the multilateral collaboration and the ways for mutual transfer and use of these results in farm production. They also analysed aspects related to the collaboration in zootechny.

Information was exchanged concerning the experience gained by the countries-members of the CMEA in point of the activity based on own economic administration and self-management of the agricultural units, as well as other problems posed by the colloration in agriculture.

The meeting proceeded in a working atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Totu Meets Participants

AU211952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21 June -- Ion Totu, deputy prime minister of Romania, received on June 21 the chief delegates to the 60th session of the CMEA Standing Commission for Collaboration in Agriculture. During the interview aspects were approached referring to the deepening and expansion of collaboration among CMEA member countries in agriculture.

U.S. ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN, PRC REACTION VIEWED

PM211106 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "The Pentagon's Intention"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Jun -- The Pentagon has officially informed Congress of its intention to sell Taiwan 12 of the latest version of the C-130 military transport plane. The sum total of the deal amounts to $325 million.

Observers are pointing out that the Pentagon announcement is one more manifestation of the "two Chinas policy" being pursued by the Reagan administration. "Despite China's objections," the AP news agency stresses in this connection, "the Reagan administration is stating that it is preparing to continue shipments of military equipment to Taiwan." It is being noted here that the U.S. military department issued the report on the forthcoming deal at the very moment that PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping is on an official visit to the United States.

Beijing 20 Jun -- Commenting on the U.S. Administration's decision to supply C-130H military transport planes to Taiwan, a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that these U.S. actions are a clear violation of the relevant provisions of the 17 August 1982 Sino-American joint communique. He also reported that even before the U.S. side's announcement of its decision to sell C-130H planes to Taiwan the Chinese Government had made serious statements to the U.S. Government.

LUNS' NATO REPORT ON ARMS COMPARISON ASSAILED

LD212251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1858 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] This melancholically-minded gentleman, Joseph Luns, who is retiring as NATO secretary-general, organized his latest propaganda show at NATO headquarters today. He presented to the press the latest Atlantic concoction -- a brochure entitled "NATO and the Warsaw Treaty: A Comparison of Forces." This latest volume of the Atlantic propaganda strategists' fabrications was published in Brussels today in a large print run.

If one is to believe Luns, NATO is allegedly significantly behind the Warsaw Treaty both in conventional armaments and nuclear armaments. Luns sang this false ditty all the many years that he occupied the post of NATO secretary-general, and it is with this same slander that he is now retiring from his post.

FALIN CITES CRITICISM OF LONDON SUMMIT RESULTS

PM210951 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 June in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 2,000-word article by own political observer Valentin Falin under the heading "Too Many Cooks," viewing the recent Western leaders' London summit. Falin cites THE NEW YORK TIMES' opinion, "The Harmony Was Just a Sham," and Britain's THE GUARDIAN's view that for Reagan the summit was "a giant step toward his reelection as president." Noting the summit's declarations on the desire to "safeguard security" and so forth, Falin describes them as "pompous twaddle" which "serves R. Reagan as a spurious testimonial to his maturity."

He gives the unemployment figure for the big Seven as "around 30 million" and claims that there could be "many more jobs" if the Republican administration had not "plowed more than $750 billion into the military sector over the last 3 years."

U.S. interest rates and the budget deficit, Falin writes, are a "mechanism for shifting the costs of the U.S. imperial course onto other countries." Seeing "the signs of a probable slump in 1985," he quotes former British Prime Minister Heath as saying that Washington's "egoistic" policy "is causing colossal damage" -- while the developing countries owe the West "$700, and according to other figures $820 billion." Reagan's reaction was to "confirm his 'desire' to reduce the U.S. budget deficit."

Falin concludes that the seven "cooks spoiled the broth" because they could agree only on their "backward militarist offspring," but reminds his readers that the USSR is always ready to respond to any "real positive shift in the position of the United States and its allies."

LESSONS OF WW II FOR TODAY'S WORLD ASSESSED

LD211737 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Commentary by Lieutenant General Professor Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov: "A Stern Reminder to Aggressors"]

[Text] History warns those who forget its lessons that they are authoritative and not transient. We are speaking of this because someone in the West, who is at the peak of bourgeois power, is persistently trying to erase from the peoples' memory the lessons of the last war.

Tomorrow is the 43d anniversary of the day the fiery tornado of war came to our land. The Soviet people and their army, answering the appeal of the Communist Party, began their deadly fight with the imperialist aggressor who threatened to bring civilization into the gloom of Nazi barbarity. At the time, it was stated by many people abroad that nothing could stand up against the force of a first strike by almost 200 fascist units, comprising about 4,000 tanks, more than 5,000 aircraft, and about 50,000 artillery weapons.

At that time, U.S. Defense Secretary Stimson reported to President Roosevelt that, allegedly, the Germans would need a minimum of 1 month and a maximum of 3 months to defeat the Soviet Union; that Russia could not hold out. Nor did Hitler's leadership doubt this, seeing the Soviet Union as the main obstacle on the path to world domination. Few in the West, including those who were promoting aggression, could have foreseen that on 22 June, 1941, the fascist aggressors were making a fateful, irreversible step to meet their end; that the war would end where it began, in Berlin. Those who pandered to and incited the aggressor to move eastward were themselves in a critical situation with regard to the fascist invasion. If the Western countries had supported the Soviet Union and its struggle to preserve peace, it would have been easier to prevent the war rather than go on to win it -- to win it at the cost of incredible effort and sacrifice. The cost of the great victory was enormous for our country: more than 20 million of its sons and daughters were lost by the motherland. Memorial complexes, monuments, and obelisks are not just an expression of the eternal memory of grateful descendants, but also a constant reminder of vigilance, of readiness to defend our great revolutionary gains.

Today the recollection of history is particularly topical. Those forces which do not want to learn the lessons of the past, those forces which think they can return the world's social development to a line which favors imperialism, have become active in the world. It seems that in this pursuit they are not deterred by the risk of kindling a new world conflagration. But history warns these short-sighted NATO politicians, thinking of adventurism, to recall their authoritative lessons.

These are some of the lessons: The main lesson, notes the decision of the party Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45, is that one must fight against war even before it has begun. Historical experience shows that it is dangerous and criminal to indulge the aggressor. Indeed, people have not forgotten that the years preceding those when the millstone of war was operating were marked not just with the great efforts of the Soviet state, striving to create a system of collective security in Europe and to stop the fascist aggressors, but also with the direct connivance of the Western powers with Hitler. The shameful pages of the Munich policy, whose creators were the ruling circles of the Western states, will remain forever in history.

It was precisely this policy that encouraged and urged the fascists on to more and more seizures, annexations, and adventures. The real class nature of compliance with the invader are clear: The monopolist circles of the West, having given up Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other countries to the mauling of the fascists, were striving to channel fascism's aggressive aspiration toward the East, against the Soviet Union. Germany, Lord Halifax said in a conversation with Hitler in November 1937, could rightly call itself the bastion of the West against Bolshevism. Comparing the policy of the NATO states today with the events of that past war, it is not difficult to be convinced that that lesson is remembered in far from all the Western capitals. Facts? There are many.

Proceeding from their doctrinal directives on the permissibility of a nuclear war, the U.S. military are literally forcing their deadly weapons on West Europe. Surely it is clear that if there should be a war, it -- Europe -- will be a target, with all the terrible consequences for the states that yielded to dictate from across the ocean. Didn't the last war prove how dangerous it is to help those who at any moment could explode the detonator of an incinerating war?

Another of these lessons is that the attempts of imperialist, aggressive forces to achieve world hegemony and domination over other peoples and countries is always, in the final analysis, doomed to shattering failure. Indeed, when the fascist leaders were preparing for their crusade to the East, they believed -- ignoring the objective law of social development -- that their nonsensical plans could be realized. In August, 1939, addressing the highest generals of the Wehrmacht, Hitler categorically stated: We will rout the Soviet Union. German dominion will come to their land.

The adventurist nature of these claims was shatteringly refuted by the Soviet people and their Army. In the camp of imperialism today there are forces and people who, with maniacal obstinacy, want to change the vector of world social development in accordance with their own scenarios and models. The foreign policy steps of the the present U.S. Administration show that it too follows this line, having frankly proclaimed their course of achieving military supremacy over the Soviet Union, an extraordinarily dangerous course for the fate of the world. An important lesson from the last war -- and this should be remembered by all who struggle to prevent war -- is the historically demonstrated possibility of joint struggle of states with different social systems against an aggressor, the struggle for peace. Although during World War II the countries fighting against facism were not pursuing identical aims, the general danger made possible the formation of an anti-Hitler coalition.

At the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942 this coalition, which united about 50 states in all, was finally formed. The entry of the Soviet Union into the struggle with the fascist aggression was the main factor in the transformation of World War II into a just war, a liberating, antifascist war.

The experience of cooperation among states combating fascism retains its topical significance today as well. Under present conditions, this could be expressed as adherence to peaceful coexistence, to a revival and affirmation of detente, and to agreed action in support of constructive peace initiatives. However, those who prefer military confrontation to detente would like to exclude even the possibility of historical analogies. Thus, for example, the West German historian (Willinck), who is among those who learned nothing from the last war, asserts that allegedly the West's agreement to a coalition with the Soviets in the struggle with Germany was a decisive error, as a result of which all the fruits of cooperation were harvested by the Kremlin. Such assertions are not only historically groundless, completely groundless, but are also blasphemies in the light of the role which the Soviet Union played in the liberation of many peoples from fascism.

Today's statements and, I would add, actions by high-ranking figures in the United States that one can only deal with the empire of evil -- which is what the U.S. President chooses to call the Soviet Union -- from a position of strength are undermining the very idea of cooperation and peaceful coexistence. These people seem to have forgotten that mankind, in the sense of the preservation of human civilization, is somehow sitting in the same boat, in the open ocean, where there is not an island or ships near. An attempt by a partner to throw an enemy overboard could lead to horrific consequences. But those who should remember the lesson of history -- to seek ways to set up cooperation in the name of general peace -- do not wish to understand this.

Apart from these lessons, addressed by the last war to all mankind, the Soviet people also remember that which expresses the vital necessity of showing a high level of vigilance in respect of the intrigues of any enemy. Today's explosive international situation also obliges one to this. A high level of vigilance and continual combat readiness are particularly necessary in the face of an increase in the threat of war from forces which have not renounced plans to replay the class battle of the 20th century which they have lost. Today's increasing tramp of American military boots in the world means that in the leadership of the main imperialist power those who pursue (?ephemeral) impossible hopes of overcoming socialism have gained the upper hand. Indeed, it seemed that with the shameful end of Hitler's Reich, mankind would not again come up against the adventurist ideas of world domination. However, the words and actions of Washington testify that the world has again come up against an exceptionally dangerous challenge. The Washington politicians seem to look at the world only through the crosshairs of a sight. This is how people who do not remember the authoritative lessons of history can behave.

For Soviet people the history of the past war is primarily an heroic epic of our people and its armed forces in defense of its freedom and independence. Its experience, lessons, and consequences have had and now have a most profound influence on the entire course of world development. The Great Patriotic War is for the new generations of Soviet people a symbol of courage and heroism, of the highest trial. It is the specific and priceless spiritual property of our people, which does not grow old or lose its significance, and does not become dull or commonplace. It can always touch the most secret part of the soul and inspire people to daring in labor and victory in battle. Turning in thought today to 22 June 1941, already pushed back into the depths of history by decades, we are not simply grasping the fateful significance of the past, not just hearing the echo of history. On this date, history again warns the potential aggressor of how their adventurist plans could end.

One more thing: In turning to the heroic past of the last war we are drawing on the spiritual force of a vast, philosophical moral example in the history of the Great Patriotic War. These are lessons we will remember forever.

REAGAN TAKING 'LIGHT APPROACH' TO SUMMIT ISSUE

TASS Hits Reagan Remarks

LD211518 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] [no dateline as received] Numerous speculations on the theme of a Soviet-American summit have appeared lately in the American press.

Some remarks by President Reagan at a recent press conference served as a pretext for this. Being virtually besieged by journalists who were pressing for an answer to the question whether the present administration intended to take steps to rectify Soviet-American relations, he was forced to speak in the most general terms about his supposed readiness to undertake something in this respect. The President did not say anything that was substantially new but did say that he was for holding a summit and without any preliminary preparations at that. It was these remarks that were picked up by the American mass media.

But serious people, including in the United States, immediately raised the question, what, in fact, has happened? Have those in the White House really decided to alter their negative course concerning dealings with the Soviet Union? The answer was immediately furnished by representatives of the administration. They clearly explained that the President's remarks do not signify a softening of policy in respect of the USSR and thus confirmed that Washington is now busy searching for purely tactical moves in the interests of the election campaign. Indeed, the things one is prepared to say in the pursuit of votes.

But the question of a Soviet-American meeting is a very serious matter. It is thus how the matter is treated by the Soviet side. The Soviet leadership has repeatedly said that in principle it positively approaches the question of summit meetings and stresses their special importance both on the bilateral and the broader plane, this naturally requiring proper preparation so that one could hope for positive results.

But to subordinate this question to some other, transient aims, to make it simply the object of a propaganda sensation -- this means demonstrating a light approach.

[Signed] TASS

U.S. Approach 'Not Serious'

LD212118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2009 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] "A Lightweight Approach to a Serious Question" -- this is the title of PRAVDA's editorial article.

There has been quite a lot of speculation in the U.S. press over the past few days concerning a Soviet-American summit meeting. The occasion for this has been provided by certain comments of President Reagan at a recent press conference. Finding himself literally under attack by journalists seeking an answer as to whether the present administration intends to undertake steps to normalize [vypravleniye] Soviet-American relations, he was compelled to launch into a general discourse about his supposed readiness to take steps in this area.

The President said nothing substantially new. However, he did mention that he is in favor of holding a summit meeting; moreover, with no preliminary preparations. It was precisely this statement that was seized upon by the U.S. mass media.

But in the minds of serious people, including those in the United States itself, the question immediately arose: What exactly has happened? Is the White House really prepared to revise its negative course with regard to the conduct of affairs with the USSR?

The reply was immediately supplied by administration officials. They explained clearly that the President's utterances did not reflect a softening of policy toward the USSR, thus reaffirming that Washington is now engaged in seeking out purely tactical moves in the interests of the election campaign. Yes indeed, are there any limits to what one will say in the scramble for votes? [vsego tolko ne nagovorish v pogonye za golosami]

At the same time, the question of a Soviet-American meeting is an extremely serious matter. That is precisely the way the Soviet side treats it. The Soviet leadership has more than once enunciated its attitude, which is positive in principle, to the question of summit meetings and has stressed their special importance both in a bilateral context and in a broader one -- which of course requires appropriate preparation in order to make it possible to expect positive results.

But to give this question second place, after some ad hoc aims, and to make it merely the object of a propaganda sensation is to demonstrate an approach which is not serious.

U.S. LEADERS USE DECEIT TO SECURE ARMS FUNDING

LD211915 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 21 Jun 84

["Obsession With Lies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 21 TASS -- In its June 22 issue, the newspaper PRAVDA has the following editorial article:

The people in Washington are long keeping to the rule according to which the more fantastic an invention is the more chances there are that somebody will fall for it. They especially use this method when they feel the need to give an added injection to the programme of the accelerated buildup of nuclear arms. And these are the occasions when they throw prudence to the winds.

Without blushing they say today something that is absolutely opposite to what they themselves were saying or admitting only yesterday.

Virtually till the last few days the Pentagon not only did not refute that the United States has an advantage over the Soviet Union in the overall number of nuclear warheads but even did not pass chances to brag about this.

And suddenly Washington made a "discovery." Representatives of the administration of most diverse level -- both high- and low-ranking ones -- started saying as if on command that the Soviet Union supposedly is ahead of the United States in this field since as long ago as 1978. Without any feeling of uneasiness they contradict not only facts but even themselves.

The question arises: What is the need for this new propaganda fabrication? The aim is known and in fact nobody tries to conceal it -- to put pressure on Congress and with the help of outright deceit about the latest "lag" of the United States to make the lawmakers rubberstamp military programmes of unprecedented scope. An idea of these programmes is given by the fact that the Pentagon, as it has announced, intends to fill its arsenals with almost 30,000 new nuclear munitions over the next ten years.

That is why resort is made to crude deceit laced with outwardly peaceable but essentially empty rhetoric. But all these methods will not conceal the militaristic essence of the present administration's policy.

SENATE APPROVES RECORD MILITARY FUNDING FOR PENTAGON

LD212245 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 21 TASS -- In the atmosphere of stepped up pressure from the White House, the Senate of the U.S. Congress has endorsed the allocation to the Pentagon of a record sum of 291 billion dollars in the 1985 financial year. Thus, the demands of the Reagan administration which is implementing the programme of the build up of the USA military might without the precedent for the history of the United States, were practically met in full volume.

The draft on military appropriations for the 1985 financial year approved by the Senate means that with taking into account the expenditures on military programmes by other federal departments, including the Department of Energy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the total sum of the expenditures for the United States militaristic preparations will reach nearly 300 billion dollars. The Reagan administration was initially requesting military appropriations of up to 313.4 billion dollars. But in view of the growing discontent in the USA with the spiraling of military preparations official Washington was compelled to accept a certain cut of the huge sum it asked.

Funds for Missile Development

LD212034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The U.S. Senate today agreed to allocate the Pentagon the record sum of $291 billion in the coming fiscal year, thus virtually meeting the Reagan administration's request in full. The lion's share of the allocation is for programs for the creation of such first-strike weapons systems as the MX missile and Trident II, as well as antimissile defense systems with space-based elements.

At the same time, the Senate demanded that President Reagan should submit for ratification the treaties between the USSR and the United States on restricting underground tests of nuclear weapons, and the treaty between the USSR and the United States on subterranean nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and also resume negotiations on a general and complete ban on testing nuclear weapons.

USIA USING PRIVATE SECTOR IN ANTI-SOVIET PLANS

LD220904 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 22 TASS -- A more effective use by the United States Information Agency (USIA) of the "private sector potential" for waging a large-scale psychological war against the Soviet Union was a subject of discussion held in the White House. President Ronald Reagan discussed the issue during a confidential meeting with USIA Director Charles Wick and California businesswoman Debra Zikly who heads ten so-called private sector committees at the USIA.

Equipped with the President's instructions, Wick and Zikly held the first conference of committee representatives in the American capital, to be staged on an annual basis. It is no secret that hidden under the "private" signboard are the Reagan administration's attempts to carry out psychological adventures against socialist and developing countries. This applies, primarily, to the "programme democracy and public diplomacy" spearheaded against forces of peace and socialism.

WEINBERGER REITERATES AGGRESSIVE U.S. POLICY

LD211557 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 21 TASS -- The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger reiterated the flagrantly adventuristic and aggressive course of the Washington administration on the international scene.

Expounding the U.S. approach to developments in different parts of the world in his address in Boston, he bluntly stated that the administration's policy in the Middle East was aimed at securing access to oil and other raw materials. His warnings to Iran and Iraq over their armed conflict were even more threatening. He confirmed that the U.S. course in that region was aimed at preparing for armed intervention in its internal affairs under the pretext of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

USSR-U.S. HISTORIANS CONFER AT KIEV COLLOQUIUM

PM181430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The latest, fifth, colloquium of USSR and U.S. historians was held in Kiev 11-14 June. These meetings have been held alternately in the Soviet Union and the United States since 1975.

The colloquium's central theme was "The 50th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and the United States." The opening addresses by the Soviet and U.S. delegation leaders -- Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the National Committee of Soviet Historians, and the famous American historian and diplomat George Kennan -- spoke of the need to study and comprehensively utilize the positive experience of relations between the two countries. The colloquium participants outlined plans for further cooperation between Soviet and U.S. historians.

NEW U.S. IMMIGRATION REFORM BILL EXPLOITS WORKERS

LD211916 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, June 21 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reporting:

Following eight days of nearly uninterrupted debates, the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress approved Wednesday the bill reforming immigration laws.

The bill, supported by the administration and President Reagan personally, will spell even tougher exploitation for millions of so-called illegal immigrants -- people predominantly from Central and Latin American countries who were lured to the United States by enterprising people dealing in immigrant labour. Having believed promises of a better life in the United States, they find themselves actually in the position of slaves who are used in the dirtiest and most arduous jobs.

According to some estimates, there are now between five and fourteen million such immigrants in the United States. They are doomed to life at the very bottom of American society, to suffer from grinding poverty and hunger, and, as the CBS American television company noted, in constant fear of being caught, jailed, or deported.

The most startling thing about the document approved by the House is that the bill, allegedly devised to put an end to illegal immigration, contains provisions which call for encouragement of the influx of manpower from the countries situated to the south of Rio Grande. The legislators motivated their position by the fact that during the harvesting season farms typically face a shortage of hands and, therefore, help is needed from "outside." In other words, big farmers receive the possibility of exploiting the work of immigrant seasonal workers on a legal basis without fearing fines.

A majority of Hispanic Americans denounced the bill. The day when the voting on that document took place in Congress is a dark day in American history, said Joaquin Avila, leader of one of the organisations of Latin Americans in the United States. This is the day when the exploitation of and discrimination against immigrants was legalised.

COSMONAUT LAMENTS U.S. MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD221121 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 22 TASS -- Soviet people strongly denounce the Reagan administration's aspirations to extend the arms race into near-earth space, Nikolay Rukavishnikov, chairman of the USSR Cosmonautics Federation, who was on three space missions, has told TASS.

He stressed that the USSR's firm and consistent position directed at the peaceful use of outer space was reaffirmed with fresh vigour in Konstantin Chernenko's reply to an appeal from American scientists.

"I think," the cosmonaut said, "that the work which is now being done in outer space brings and may bring much benefit for mankind. This includes satisfaction of people's everyday needs, facilitating communication, navigation and space energetics, technology, fundamental scientific research."

"The militarisation of outer space deprives mankind of a chance to resolve these tasks," Rukavishnikov went on. "Besides, the development of offensive space weapons and defence facilities is a very complicated scientific and technical task which will require immense allocations and diversion of a considerable intellectual potential. Naturally, it will not help raise further the people's well-being."

"Being a cosmonaut," he said, "I feel bad about near-earth space becoming a battlefield. I recall the times of the Soyuz-Apollo test project in which I was also involved. Space was an arena of cooperation at that time, and it is this use of terrestrial space which I vote for." "In this country," Nikolay Rukavishnikov said, "there exists an organisation, the USSR Cosmonautics Federation, of which I'm elected chairman in addition to my main job. The federation groups many people -- from schoolchildren to pensioners, veterans of space rocket technology."

"The efforts to keep outer space peaceful have become central to our federation's activity. I hope that mankind will not allow self-annihilation, that the force of reason, good will and common sense will take the upper hand," cosmonaut Rukavishnikov stressed.

ALLEGED SOVIET THREAT TO PRC TERMED GROUNDLESS

OW211049 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] According to U.S. press reports, during recent talks with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, the Pentagon chieftain Weinberger and other Washington government officials wantonly used the slanderous words "Soviet threat" again. Glebov, a station observer, has the following comments on the slander:

People have long known that the slander of a Soviet threat to China is completely groundless. Please recall what happened during the Cultural Revolution. Anti-Soviet elements then shouted themselves hoarse about such nonsense as the Soviet plan to invade China. All day long they called for digging deep tunnels to guard against invaders from the north. Many years have elapsed and the invasion has not happened, while the slander has long been discredited by the people. Isn't this a proof?

Why do the U.S. imperialists illogically advertise the long-discredited slander of a Soviet threat? There are four reasons:

First, the slander is a part of Washington's global propaganda designed to create favorable public opinion for its war preparations. The Reagan administration is using the slander of a Soviet threat to conceal its unprecedented preparations for starting a nuclear war. The war preparations will cost U.S. taxpayers $280 billion in the current fiscal year alone.

The U.S. imperialists are using the so-called Soviet threat to fool people and to pursue their regional objectives. In other words, they are attempting to use this so-called Soviet threat, which is being advertised everywhere, to cover up the threat posed to the security of China by Washington's augmented strike force in the Far East. Current U.S. military involvement in the region is highly malicious. A large quantity of U.S. nuclear means for preemptive strikes have been deployed in Japan and South Korea. It is very clear that these U.S. activities are aimed at all socialist countries, which, of course, include China. The U.S. ruling clique knows very well that the Pentagon's militarist activities in the Far East are greatly upsetting the Chinese people. Therefore, the U.S. Government is trying to use the slander of a Soviet threat to divert people's attention from the real danger. By virtue of the slander, the United States is trying to describe its intensified military involvement in the Far East as being in the interests of China's security.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are trying to use the slander of the Soviet threat to China to sabotage the improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. This is also a scheme of the U.S. ruling clique to attempt to attain its political goal on the international stage.

The ultimate objective of the slander is to divide the socialist countries and thus weaken the anti-imperialist front in the world.

JAPAN DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN KAL SPY MISSION

OW211349 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] The Japanese authorities were directly involved in the large-scale spying operation using a South Korean plane launched by the Reagan administration last September. This fact was disclosed in the Japanese Diet following independent investigations conducted by JSP (Japan Socialist Party) Dietmen (Seya and (Oide)).

According to the materials presented at a Diet hearing, the Defense Agency headquarters was well aware of the South Korean Boeing-747's deep intrusion into Soviet airspace, closely tracked its flight from a radar station in northern Hokkaido, and relayed the intelligence reports one by one to the U.S. military authorities, the director of the Cabinet Research Bureau, and the chief cabinet secretary. Furthermore, during the final stage of the incident, more than 72 fighter-interceptors of the Defense Agency stationed in Hokkaido were put on alert and 5 vessels standing by at northern bases hastily put to sea.

DOLGIKH RECEIVES NORTH KOREAN PARTY DELEGATIONS

SK2220132 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] On 18 June, Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and its secretary, received the delegations led by Comrade Kim Kwang-chin, director of the First Economic Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Comrade Pak Nam-ki, director of the Second Economic Department, and Comrade Kye Chong-yong, director of the Machine Industry Department. He conversed with them in a friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion, Comrade Yastebov, chief of the Heavy Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, were on hand.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION BACKS KOREANS' STRUGGLE

LD212125 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 21 TASS -- A statement of the General Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists devoted to a month-long campaign of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people was circulated here today.

The striving of Washington to knock together a military bloc consisting of the U.S., Japan and South Korea, the deployment in the region of new arsenals of the U.S. nuclear weapons are fraught with the threat to peace and security of peoples, the statement underlines.

The International Organization of Journalists demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and went on record in favour of the movement for peaceful, democratic unification of the country without outside interference.

USTINOV RECEIVES INDIAN AIR FORCE LEADER

LD211659 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov received today the chief of staff of the Indian Air Force, Chief Air Marshal Dilbagh Singh who is in the USSR on an official visit.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov and Chief Air Marshal Dilbagh Singh had a friendly discussion of questions of mutual interest.

DRA DENIES VIOLATING PAKISTANI AIR SPACE

LD211229 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Kabul June 21 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has denied reports of Pakistani authorities to the effect that Afghan planes allegedly violated Pakistan's air space June 16.

The BAKHTAR News Agency reports that it was stated to the charge d'affaires of Pakistan in Afghanistan that competent Afghan agencies had conducted a detailed investigation of the reports and arrived at the conclusion that they did not correspond to reality.

Each time when the opening of the talks between the two countries or the convocation of a scheduled session of the United Nations General Assembly draws nearer, BAKHTAR says, Pakistani authorities resort to that kind of inventions for propaganda purposes. The Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have never violated frontiers of other states, despite the fact that the republic itself is a target of an undisguised aggression from Pakistan's territory. The Government of the DRA condemns the inciting actions of Pakistani authorities and emphasizes that the use of such false reports will only put up new obstacles on the road of talks between the two countries.

DRA REBEL DEFECTORS ALLOWED TO JOIN ARMY

PM211530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin "Report From Afghanistan": "Return"]

[Text] I met Abdol Qader at the infantry division headquarters. He was quite a young man. To look at him, you would not think him 29 years old, as he said he was. His manner was relaxed and he was clearly not lacking in self-confidence. He answered questions readily, and you felt that he was sincere.

Under his jacket, his loose Afghan shirt was criss-crossed by full cartridge belts, and around his waist he wore a wide leather belt with an unusual revolver. Without knowing Qader's past, I would reservedly call him a good man. However...

Hardly a year had passed since the April 1978 Revolution when Abdol Qader, who knew no work other than that of a peasant, exchanged his plow for a gun. It was not in the ranks of the defenders of the revolution that he became a "good man," however, but in its enemies' camp.

Like any journalist working in Afghanistan, I have accumulated enough observations and pieces of evidence to unquestionably prove that the April Revolution was carried out in the working people's interests and that the working classes -- with the peasantry as the largest class among them -- received as much from the state in just the 6 years since the revolution than they would have obtained under previous regimes over many decades.

In this context the worrying question arises: Why is the revolution still being attacked then, and not just by its political opponents and professional bandits? The gangs also include plowmen, so to speak, who before the revolution kowtowed to the feudal lords but are now alongside them defending "ideals" alien to the people.

I have had occasion to talk with many people who have broken with their counterrevolutionary past. Asked why they opposed the people's power, the overwhelming majority cited reasons that can only be regarded as incidental.

I have not met a single peasant who, as a former gang member fought against the new power out of conviction or in response to any injustice shown toward him. This is not counting the period of Amin's rule, which was brief but did the revolution tremendous harm, being a period when all the revolutionary principles proclaimed in April 1978 were violated. But the dark days of Amin have gone from the Afghan people's lives.

Therefore, there can be no question of the "popular character of the struggle" against the "Kabul Government," as the Western propaganda media persistently say. On the contrary, the reverse process is now underway in Afghanistan -- the process of the return of "prodigal sons" such as Qader. A characteristic feature of this process is the fact that it is taking place consciously, and this demonstrates its irreversibility. The years of harsh and senseless struggle alongside bandits against their own people have also provided a political schooling capable of removing the scales from their eyes and helping them to see the truth.

Abdol Qader's fate is a living illustration of this.

As a member of the counterrevolutionary camp, Qader sincerely believed that he was fighting for a righteous cause. But after talks 3 months ago, Qader signed an agreement to cooperate with the state authorities. Cooperation of the highest kind, so to speak: He and 80 other men who came over with him to the republic's side declared their wish to combat the counterrevolution, and to combat it as part of the DRA Armed Forces.

In Afghanistan now, the movement by counterrevolutionary formations to the side of the state authorities, followed by subsequent entry into the Armed Forces, has become a widespread phenomenon, particularly in the past 2 years. The Afghan Army now includes quite a few subunits made up of former counterrevolutionary groups, and as a rule they work well.

I found Abdol Qader at divisional headquarters resolving questions related to the introduction of his men into an infantry battalion. He spoke about the years in a gang as though they were a period erased from his life:

"As a child, I did not learn to read or write. My family was poor, there was no opportunity for study. The revolution provided the opportunity. But I thought it was too late for me. Then I joined a gang... Now I am ashamed to look people in the face. But we decided to stay where people knew us. We shall atone in those places where we did people harm."

Qader's group worked near their homes -- in Jowzjan Province -- in a natural gas production area.

"They told us," Qader continued, "that the Soviet Union would rob Afghanistan and steal our gas. Our instructions were to prevent this. We did the best we could... Then we realized that it was not like that at all, that the Soviet Union was paying for the gas. Now we have asked to be sent to serve in a battalion guarding the gas fields."

The paths for returning to the revolution may be varied. They are not easy. The path by which Abdol Qader and his comrades returned was particularly hard, both for them and for those others whom fate brought on to the troubled roads of the "undeclared war" against the DRA. Nevertheless, this was the path of their return to the struggle for their people's interests.

ADDITIONAL VIETNAMESE TROOPS LEAVE KAMPUCHEA

LD211315 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Dmitriy Mosyakov reports:

The population of the Western Kampuchean Provinces of Siemreab, Batdambang and Pursat today bade farewell in a formal ceremony to Vietnamese volunteers returning home upon having performed their internationalist duty.

Mass rallies of representatives of the working people in support of that important political decision of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam took place. The Kampuchean people, speakers said, were sincerely grateful to their Vietnamese brothers for the vast comprehensive assistance in the struggle for the overthrow of the Pol Pot clique, in the defense of revolutionary achievements and in the rehabilitation of the war-ravaged economy.

The Kampuchean news agency SPK stresses that the present troop pullout, the third, will involve three brigades and regiments and several detached battalions. The forthcoming withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers testifies to the strength of the power of the people in Kampuchea and to the consolidation of the people's Armed Forces of the republic. It is a major contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and marks the further development of the tendency for constructive dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN members.

Commentary Hails Withdrawal

OW211401 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The SRV and PRK Governments have decided to withdraw some units of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea by the end of June. Our station commentator writes:

Let me first reiterate that the Vietnamese units were requested by the legitimate Kampuchean Government and was in compliance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the two countries. The Vietnamese volunteer troops have helped the Kampuchean people defend their national security following the overthrow of the murderous Pol Pot regime.

The Vietnamese side has twice withdrawn part of its volunteer troops from Kampuchea. The current withdrawal decision by the governments of the two countries is proof that the situation in Kampuchea has become more stabilized, that the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army can assume greater responsibilities in national defense, in countering attacks by the Pol Pot remnant troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border, in effectively checking the Pol Pot troops' incursions deep inside the country for the purposes of sabotage, pillage, and murder.

The coming periodic withdrawal of units of the Vietnamese volunteer troops is further proof that Vietnam has shown its good will, that it has no intention of keeping its troops permanently in Kampuchea.

Once Kampuchea's security is guaranteed, all units of the Vietnamese volunteer troops will be withdrawn from that country's territory. However, the timing of the withdrawals and the number of troops to the withdrawn is up to the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments.

The enemies of the two countries have uttered many deceitful allegations about the issue. For example, some countries maintain that the presence of the Vietnamese units in Kampuchea have hindered the normalization of close, neighborly relations among the Southeast Asian countries. This is a lie. The people in Southeast Asia have not attained a stable peace yet because outside powers, primarily Washington, playing their political and military strategy cards in the region, have never wanted to let the region's countries live in peace and have interfered in their internal affairs, sown suspicion, and increased the tension.

Facts have revealed the scheme of the United States and its accomplices to prevent at all costs the normalization of relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on the one side, and the ASEAN states on the other -- that is, the two groups of countries formed in the region's history. Nevertheless, the trend toward cooperation and close, neighborly relations is developing. The constructive proposals by the Indochinese countries can serve as a sound basis for that trend. The Indochinese countries have proposed the holding of bilateral or multilateral negotiations, the signing of mutually beneficial treaties, and the holding of regional and international conferences to discuss the situation in Southeast Asia. Only peaceful dialogue and talks without outside interference can truly lead the countries in the region to lasting peace and cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MITTERRAND VISIT TO MOSCOW

Radio Reports Press Briefing

LD211443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] A briefing for foreign and Soviet journalists was held at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry in Moscow today. We are transmitting a recording of it. The briefing was opened by Comrade Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Begin Zamyatin recording] Esteemed gentlemen and comrades. Allow us to begin our briefing today. As distinct from a press conference, I would remind you, this briefing is for the purpose of trying to inform you in brief of the stance at today's talks of the Soviet delegation, and I think that the French side will inform you on the French stance.

As you know, talks began today between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and President Mitterrand of France. The talks took place in the Kremlin, in the Great Kremlin Palace, and in the Yekaterinskiy Hall. The talks began at 1100 and ended at about 1300; that is, they lasted almost 2 hours.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were: Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko; Comrade Aliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Patolichev, minister for foreign trade; and ambassador of the Soviet Union to France, Comrade Vorontsov. There were also advisers and experts taking part on the Soviet side and on the French side.

At the beginning of the talks, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko warmly greeted the President of France and said that this was their first personal meeting. Nevertheless, they do, so to speak, know much about each other. This part of the conversation mainly stressed the fact that our talks had started in a spirit of those traditions which exist between the Soviet Union and France, in a spirit of developing relations that have always been of a constructive nature.

Today's conversation was chiefly devoted to an exchange of opinions on issues concerning the international situation. It became clear from the conversations that, despite differences in views about the reasons for serious deterioration of the situation in the world, the Soviet Union and France feel a common concern and coincide in the view that a further deterioration in situation must not be permitted.

Soviet leaders presented to the President of France their point of view about the reasons for the deterioration in the world situation. It was stated that it is our firm conviction that the prime cause of all this lies in the turnabout that has occurred in U.S. policies. Over recent years, the United States has replaced a trend to seek and find accords with us, with the Soviet Union by the whipping up of confrontation all around. Instead of acknowledging the principle of equality and identical security, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, Washington is now putting its stake on achieving superiority in the military-strategic sphere. In this, insistence is placed on strivings to dictate its will to more or less the whole world and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. But as far as we -- the Soviet Union -- are concerned, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said, Washington is setting itself an unattainable task. It will not attain a military superiority. Even less will it manage to put into effect the absurd idea of tearing socialism up by the roots. But the probability of a thermonuclear disaster, whether planned or arising by accident as a result of the U.S. Administration's policies, has clearly been increasing of late.

During the exchange of opinions, the President of France was told that the Soviet Union is ready for honest and reasonable compromises but that any calculation that the Soviet Union will make concessions under pressure is completely mistaken.

In our opinion, it emerged at the talks that despite differences in views and positions between France and the Soviet Union, there is a common understanding between our countries that there is no task more important today than to remove the threat of nuclear war from mankind.

In this connection, the Soviet side stressed that we have always favored France occupying a place in the European and international arena worthy of its glorious history, its contemporary potential, and the greatness of its people. As a country possessing nuclear weaponry, as a permanent member of the Security Council, and as a participant in the basic clauses of the agreements on German affairs, France, together with other powers, bears special responsibility for the fate of peace. This was also stressed by the head of our delegation.

In discussing specific matters, the attention of the French side was drawn to the proposal that nuclear powers should be guided in their mutual relations by certain standards of behavior agreed among themselves in order to avert nuclear war, standards such as a rejection of propagandizing it, a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weaponry, not to allow its proliferation in any form, encouragement of the creation of nuclear-free zones, and a course toward reducing nuclear weapons until their elimination. This appeal of ours was addressed to all nuclear powers, both together and individually. Konstantin Ustinovich said that we expect an appropriate response from them, France included.

The Soviet position on the matter of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe was set forth. It was noted that at the Geneva talks, our country strove sincerely toward achievement of a mutually acceptable accord and went a long way to meet the West. Both in the past and today, we express ourselves in favor of an accord on this issue being reached. But no desire is yet visible on the part of the United States to negotiate -- both then and now. Having kept the talks idling for over 3 years, the Americans broke up the talks and untied their own hands for a further buildup in nuclear armaments to the detriment of the security, both of the Soviet Union and its allies, and of the countries of Western Europe. This was stated directly to the President of France.

The question of preventing the militarization of space was touched upon during the talks. It was said by the Soviet side that we are resolute opponents of the transfer of the arms race into space. The creation of a wide antimissile system in space, said Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, would undoubtedly undermine strategic stability in the world; it would strike at the security of all states, including France. It was noted that our country comes out just as resolutely against the deployment of antisatellite weapons in space. Deployment of this would lead to a sharp destabilization in the situation, to a growth in the threat of surprise attack. All efforts to build confidence between the nuclear states would be undermined. In this connection, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted that it is very important for official talks on the prevention of the militarization of space to be commenced without delay. We have put such a proposal to the United States, but so far we have not received a positive response. From the Soviet side, attention was drawn to the fact that France has proposed that the deployment of all types of weapons in space should be prohibited; here, to some degree, there is a coincidence of the Soviet and French positions.

In an exchange of opinions about the banning of chemical weapons, the Soviet position was set out, and at the same time it was stressed that the Soviet Union is in favor of making these weapons illegal, of stopping their production, and destroying their stocks.

As a beginning, our country proposed that Europe, where the greatest quantity of these barbarous weapons are concentrated and where the likelihood of their being used is highest, should be rid of chemical weapons. Work in Geneva on preparing a convention banning chemical weapons must be put back onto a constructive path, Comrade Chernenko proposed, this must continue to be done, with our pens at the ready, as they say. The opinion was expressed that France might be able to further this.

During discussion of other matters pertaining to disarmament, it was noted on the Soviet side that the task of strengthening and extending a regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weaponry remains just as urgent as before. It became obvious from the exchange of views that there was common understanding between the USSR and France regarding the need to act in such a way as to prevent the appearance of new countries possessing nuclear weaponry, as was stated in the Soviet-French declaration of 1977 on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

During discussion of international matters and a number of other issues, the situation in the Middle East was touched upon. It was stated on our side that the situation in that area remains explosive, as before, and the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to this, for this is all taking place on our southernmost borders. Actions of the Camp David type and Reagan's plans, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, have not led to anything in the past and will clearly not lead to anything in the future. All the more now, when Middle East policy has been discredited by U.S. participation in military action against the Lebanese, and their broad cooperation with the Israeli occupiers. In our opinion and conviction, we see the way to genuine peace in the Middle East in convening an international conference, involving equal participation by the Palestinians.

Both sides touched upon the issue of the situation in the Persian Gulf. Our side said that the main thing now is to prevent armed interference from outside taking place there, under whatever pretext it may be. Such interference would acutely worsen the international situation by its unpredictable consequences.

On our initiative, the issue of the situation in Central America was touched upon. Comrade Chernenko particularly stressed the danger of the situation that has come about in the region. In this connection, it was stated that Washington's attempts to destroy a political system that does not suit it, one chosen by the people of Nicaragua, are dangerous. The danger of the armed intervention in that country and of the blockade and blackmail being conducted against that independent state was pointed out. It was plainly stated that this is dangerous for general peace. We expressed ourselves in favor of the achievement of a political settlement to the conflict situation in Central America on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of the countries of that region and noninterference in their internal affairs.

The issue of southern Africa was touched on briefly. It was noted, from our side, that the situation there convincingly confirms the need for a settlement on the basis of the total cessation of direct and indirect aggression by South Africa against Angola and other neighboring states, and also for a solution of the Namibian problem on the basis of the resolutions passed at the UN.

The talks took place in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere. In our opinion, the talks showed the desire of the sides for a better understanding and a drawing closer together of each other's positions on certain basic questions regarding the international situation. [end recording]

After the statement by Comrade Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Kovalev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, was called upon to speak. He said:

[Begin Kovalev recording] Today's meeting, today's talks in the Kremlin between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and President Francois Mitterrand of France concentrated on issues of an international nature, the development of the international situation. The sides intend to discuss questions of bilateral Soviet-French relations at subsequent meetings and talks. Nevertheless, from the very beginning of today's meeting, the issue of the state and prospects for the development of Soviet-French relations was raised in principle, as is quite natural.

Literally from the first words, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed with complete certainty that the Soviet leadership now, as before, is in favor of exploiting to the full extent, the opportunities for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and France. This concerns interaction in the area of the fight for detente and peace, and concerns bilateral relations that rest on long traditions of friendship and the mutual respect of the Soviet and French peoples.

These principled utterances on the state of and the prospects for relations between the Soviet Union and France, which, as I have already said, were uttered at the very beginning of the talks by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, were supported by President Mitterrand.

Another addition I would like to make concerns the fact that the international issues discussed during today's talks included the issue of the state of affairs at the Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe currently taking place in Stockholm. The Soviet side has expressed certain disenchantment with the West's stance on those issues now being discussed in Stockholm. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union is for the elaboration of confidence-building measures which would aid the development of the provisions fixed in the Helsinki Final Act. It was noted that such proposals have been put forward at Stockholm by the Soviet Union.

It was also noted from the Soviet side that the key to success in Stockholm, in our view, lies in the major political initiatives of the socialist countries, such as the pledge by nuclear powers not to use nuclear weapons first; the arguments regarding the nonuse of military force at all; and the measures of a military-technological order, that is, of course, those that do not have an intelligence nature, be looked at in parallel. This was the essence of the Soviet stance which was expressed today at the talks in the Kremlin.

I would like to return once more to matters of Soviet-French relations and, obviously as a result of the conversations held, the first talks, it can be said that both sides -- both the Soviet and the French -- spoke in favor of making use of existing potential to expand cooperation between the Soviet Union and France on a whole series of important international problems. The aspiration of both sides to work for the strengthening of trust between the Soviet Union and France was also stated. [end recording]

To conclude the briefing, Comrade Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, replied to journalists' questions.

Chernenko Talks Termed Frank, Constructive

LD211621 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 21 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting with President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic in the Kremlin today.

Some topical international matters of mutual interest as well as matters aimed at further developing relations and at deepening mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and France were considered during a frank and constructive exchange of views.

Gromyko Meeting Frank, Businesslike

LD220840 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France met with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko in the Kremlin today.

During a conversation held in a frank and business-like spirit, the sides discussed some major international problems.

Francois Mitterrand highly assessed the importance of his talks and conversations with Konstantin Chernenko for the further development of Soviet-French relations.

Gromyko-Cheysson Talks

LD211430 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- A conversation was held today in the Kremlin between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson now staying in Moscow in connection with the official visit of French President Francois Mitterrand.

A number of topical questions of the present-day situation in the world was discussed. Special attention was paid to the need of liquidating seats of tension and military conflicts.

Having expressed satisfaction with the existing practice of bilateral political consultations Andrey Gromyko and Claude Cheysson declared for their continuation on a regular basis in the interests of the improvement of the international situation, consolidation of peace.

The conversation passed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere.

Aliyev-Fiterman Meeting

LD211722 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received in the Kremlin today Charles Fiterman, French minister of transport.

The meeting, which proceeded in a business-like, constructive atmosphere, covered some issues of a further development of Soviet-French trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation, including in the field of industry and transport. Both sides expressed the hope that the Soviet-French summit talks, which opened today, would give an impetus to a further steady development of Soviet-French relations and exchanges for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, for strengthening international cooperation and peace.

Arkhipov Receives Cresson

LD221039 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin Edith Cresson, France's external trade and tourism minister, who had come to Moscow as a member of the French delegation led by President Francois Mitterrand, paying an official visit to the Soviet Union.

In the course of their conversation, which passed in a businesslike atmosphere, the sides examined certain aspects of trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

Kostandov, Cresson Meet

LD211853 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism. They discussed economic cooperation between the USSR and France.

Kremlin Dinner

LD211708 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR today held a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace in honour of the President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand, who is here on an official visit.

Together with Francois Mitterrand were the French officials accompanying him on the visit.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Mikhail Gorbachev, Grigoriy Romanov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Petr Demichev, Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko and Francois Mitterrand exchanged speeches at the dinner which were listened with attention and received with applause. The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Chernenko Dinner Speech

LD211815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The following is the full text of the speech made by Konstantin Chernenko at the Kremlin dinner in honor of Francois Mitterrand.

We are glad to welcome the French head of state and the prominent statesmen and political figures of France accompanying him. It's good you have come to Moscow. Soviet-Frence relations are rich in good traditions. Regular personal contacts, including contacts at summit level, are one of such traditions and we want this tradition to continue.

Taking a realistic view of things -- and this is the only possible way to view things in serious politics -- it should be recognized that there are many things dividing the USSR and France: differences in their social and economic systems and ideology, and differences over a number of important international issues.

But that same political realism makes it necessary for us to say that there are also many factors which bring our two countries closer together. In the first place, these are the historically shaped bonds of friendship between the Soviet and the French peoples, friendship cemented by the joint struggle in the most terrible of wars. This is also the ramified ties and exchanges existing today in different fields and beneficial to both sides. This is also the special responsibility of the USSR and France for preserving peace as parties to the post-war settlement in Europe, as permament members of the UN Security Council and as two nuclear powers. So the apparent result is that, on the whole, the balance of our relations is a constructive one, especially if viewed over a long period of time. This is also confirmed by the talks that have begun today.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and France has left its mark on the favorable development of international affairs in the period when detente was asserting itself. And on the contrary, when setbacks occur in Soviet-French relations this does no good, either to our two countries, or to the interests of improving the international situation.

It is important to remember both these truths today when the danger of nuclear war is increasing in the world for reasons known to all. Do high-ranking political and state leaders have a duty more important than that of averting this threat, warding it off from humanity? We suggested to other nuclear powers, France included, that agreement be reached on the recognition of certain standards of relations aimed at reducing the threat of nuclear war.

Now a new terrible danger is emerging, this time from outer space. Has mankind, which has aspired, from the immemorial, to stars and to solving the mysteries of the universe, achieved such impressive successes in the exploration of outer space only to have the threat of a nuclear conflagration come from it? We think that the Soviet Union and France can do a great deal to prevent this. There is an alternative -- agreement to prevent an arms race in outer space and the joining of efforts in the use of outer space for constructive purposes only, for the benefit of mankind. Our two countries, which have on their record a joint space flight, can show a good example in the peaceful exploration of space.

One task of key importance to all countries and peoples, and not least to the Europeans, of course, is that of limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. But this task has become still more pressing as a result of the disruption of the Geneva talks by the Americans.

The deployment of new American nuclear-missiles in several countries of Western Europe has not enhanced security for all but diminished it. We do not put a sign of equation between France and the countries that are deploying American missiles on their territories. But the governments which, though not accepting American missiles in their countries, actively support the plans for their deployment, also bear their share of responsibility. And such deployment is being continued, missiles are being made operational, and more obstacles are being raised in the way of talks.

Is there any way out of the existing situation? We are convinced that a way out can and must be found -- and we have spoken of this more than once. But what is needed for this is not just assurance of peaceability that may be heard now in abundance from certain Western capitals. What is needed are measures testifying to readiness not to place the USSR before facts already accomplished or being accomplished. When we are offered to hold talks while Pershing and cruise missiles are aimed at us, while statements are made that the USA has no intention of changing its one-sided and absolutely unconstructive position, this is a kind of ultimatum. Such a method is totally unsuitable in talking with the Soviet Union.

What is required is to take tangible practical steps that would clearly show the desire to make talks possible. In this case we would call off the measures that we were compelled to take in view of the appearance of new American nuclear weapons in Europe. So it is up to the United States, to the NATO countries.

You, Mr President, expressed the wish to go to the hero city of Volgograd during your visit to the Soviet Union and to honour the memory of those who lost their lives in what was one of the fiercest battles against fascism. We see in this a tribute of respect that the French people pay to Soviet people for their contribution to winning the common victory.

In these days of June, many peoples of Europe recall the grim time of the joint struggle against the German fascist aggressor. Soviet people have in their hearts a deep scar left by June 1941 when Hitler Germany perfidiously attacked our country. The Soviet people and their leaders will do everything they can for such things never to recure in any version. These days, some people in the West attempt to call into question the post-war territorial and political arrangement in Europe. This is an extremely dangerous thing. We have always had a mutual understanding with France on this cardinal issue. We would like this to continue to be so in the future as well.

Next year we all shall mark the fortieth anniversary of the victory over fascism. We did pay dearly for it. We do not belittle the contribution made by all the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition to this victory or the heroism of the French patriots. But the decisive role of the Soviet Union in routing the common enemy cannot be disputed. The Soviet people lost twenty million sons and daughters for their right and the right of other peoples to enjoy the benefits of peace, to work and live in peace and freedom.

Peace, which we prize very much, enables us in the Soviet Union to steadily raise the living and cultural standards of millions of working people. A great deal is being done in our country toward perfecting democracy, deepening the individual freedoms of citizens, and genuinely guaranteeing human rights, including such rights as the right to employment, to education, and to health services. Already three generations of Soviet people do not know such things as unemployment, uncertainty toward tomorrow, the danger of being left without a roof over their heads and worries about how to educate their children or to pay for medical treatment. Those who are trying to give us advice regarding human rights can only cause an ironic smile here. Our right to decide our own affairs ourselves was gained by us in the greatest of revolutions and was upheld by us in bitter fighting with interventionists and aggressors -- and we shall not allow anyone to interfere in our affairs.

Mr President, the exchange of opinions on international problems we had today permits me, I think, to speak of the mutual desire of the Soviet Union and France to reach greater mutual understanding and, possibly, to make parallel efforts to improve the international situation and strengthen the atmosphere of confidence. This refers to the continuation of the process of all-European cooperation, including the work of the Stockholm conference in whose success both of our states are interested. This also refers to the search for ways of coping with seats of tension and military conflicts, in the first place, those in the Middle East and Central America, which give the USSR and France cause for serious concern. I think I would not be wrong if I said that at the present, very responsible stage of international development, the peoples expect the Soviet Union and France to actively contribute to improving the world situation and reducing the war danger.

This year will see the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France. Evidently, this significant event will be marked under the sign of strengthening the sentiments of friendship and sympathy the Soviet and French peoples have for each other. Bilateral cooperation helps the two states solve many problems in the fields of economy, science and technology and exchange achievements in culture. We are for the continuation of such cooperation in the future as well, for its further development. I think that Soviet and French specialists could jointly find new areas of cooperation for the period up to the year of 2000. On the whole, we stand for a careful attitude to the capital accumulated over the decades in our relations, for joint efforts to amplify it and check any attempts to sow hostility and distrust between the French and Soviet people.

May the results of our talks give satisfaction to the peoples of our countries and justify the expectations of all who hold dear the interests of peace, equal cooperation and strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world.

Allow me to propose a toast: To your health Mr President; to the health of all our French guests; to the prosperity and happiness of the French people; to the further development of cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between the USSR and France.

TASS on Mitterrand Dinner Speech

LD212111 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 -- In the community of nations France and the Soviet Union are the countries whose relations are particularly deep, stated President Francois Mitterrand of France. He spoke at a dinner given in his honour in the Kremlin today.

I am addressing you today on behalf of France and first of all I would like to say about the friendship which links our peoples.

I am, like many of you present here, a representative of the generation that participated in the latest world war. I know the price of blood which you paid. Twenty million people fell in the battle for the saving of your motherland. Allow me to honour their memory. We shall not forget about those sacrifices. Neither shall we forget about the death of our soldiers on other fronts, including your front. I think in particular, about the soldiers of the "Normandy-Niemen" Regiment. I think about them all the time. Henceforth these thoughts will prompt our duties, the first of which has been and remains to maintain peace everywhere, and I emphasize it -- everywhere and always. Let this be the matter of our conscience and the motive of our policy and our actions.

Then the president set forth the known approach of the French Government to the issues of strategic armaments and nuclear weapons in Europe, on which there are different viewpoints of the NATO member states and of the USSR.

Touching upon his speech at the U.N. General Assembly in September 1983, Francois Mitterrand pointed out that he had specified in that statement the terms, on which France would agree to talks concerning the countries possessing the nuclear weapons.

He recalled that the proposals, which France has recently put forward for examination at the U.N. Disarmament Conference also concern "peace in outer space."

We will always be open to any serious proposal in the field of disarmament, Francois Mitterrand said. In his opinion, speedy progress in the field of disarmament is possible on such issues as renunciation of first use of force, a ban on chemical weapons, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and prevention of outer space weapons race, etc.

The French president spoke in detail on the subject of the need to observe human rights in all countries and at the same time mentioned the need to respect the sovereignty of states and the rights of the peoples to independence in all zones in the world.

The president thanked for the reception accorded to him and invited Konstantin Chernenko to visit France at a time convenient for the latter.

Paris Radio on Mitterrand Speech

LD212042 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The least one can say is that words were not minced in Moscow today, either on the French or Soviet sides. The first meeting between Francois Mitterrand and Konstantin Chernenko was lively. It is true that the dialogue was expected to be difficult, particularly on human rights.

Francois Mitterrand's answer to Chernenko's speech was scathing. During the banquet given in his honor at the Kremlin, he publicly raised the problem of Andrey Sakharov. One can consider this to be an unprecedented gesture. No head of state has so far publicly referred in Moscow to the specific problem of a dissident during an official banquet. Our special correspondent Ralph Pinto attended this gathering in the Kremlin, a gathering which can already be labeled memorable:

[Pinto] At the official Kremlin dinner during this official visit by the president of the republic, Francois Mitterrand spoke of Professor Sakharov, human rights, Afghanistan, and the rights of nations to self-determination. He did this in a 30-minute polished speech, with long asides, in words that were probably less direct than elsewhere. But he had promised that he would say in Moscow what he expounded for example in Washington and he did so, just as he explained why France maintains an independent nuclear force within the Atlantic alliance.

Sakharov, Professor Sakharov -- the president of the republic said -- is not a provocation mounted by us when we talk about him, because the French president does not want to enter into the spiral of interference. The Helsinki agreements are valid agreements, the free movement of people and ideas is a fact -- so much for respect of texts. However there is the moral side of things. We talk about these human rights because you, great Russian people, matter, and because we respect you -- those are his very words. It still remains that saying this in Moscow does not convince the Kremlin leaders. Moreover, the leader Chernenko had said it before him. But is France's goal to convince Moscow that it wants to tell the truth everywhere in the world?

Mitterrand on Sakharov Issue

NC211457 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand today brought up the case of Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov during his first meeting with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr Mitterrand, who arrived here yesterday for a three-day official visit, took turns with Mr Chernenko in laying out his country's policies during a first two-hour encounter in the presence of French and Soviet delegations. The two heads of state were to meet alone later today.

Kremlin spokesman Leonid Zamyatin told reporters that the Sakharov case, which Mr Mitterand had brought up in the framework of the 1975 Helsinki accords, was an "internal question which concerns no one" outside the Soviet Union.

He denounced what he called a "vicious anti-Soviet campaign on the so-called deprivation of human rights' in the Soviet Union and said Dr Sakharov had a profession, was well paid and had health care. Both he and his wife were "eating well, feeling well and living well."

The Nobel peace prize laureate reportedly went on a hunger strike in Gorkiy on May 2 to press demands that his wife Elena Bonner be allowed to travel abroad for medical treatment. Mrs Bonner went on a hunger strike 10 days later. Their whereabouts today are unknown.

Mr Zamyatin also dismissed Western accusations that Soviet Jews are not being allowed to emigrate, saying Moscow is "strictly observing" stipulations in the Helsinki accords on human rights and the free ciruclation of men and ideas.

French presidential spokesman Michel Vauvelle said Mr Mitterrand had stressed that he had come prepared to "discuss anything with the exception of one non-negotiable point -- French security."

French sources characterized the first summit encounter today as a chance above all to state French and Soviet positions before real discussion began.

They said both men spoke at length on security issues and the nuclear balance of power in Europe. But Mr Chernenko did not repeat the oft-stated Soviet demand that French nuclear forces be counted as part of overall North Atlantic Treaty Organization strength.

Mr Zamyatin, in his review of the encounter, again drew a parallel between the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the French presence in Chad.

Another hitch in the Mitterrand visit was the Soviet refusal to allow speeches at a dinner tonight to be transmitted simultaneously to the press room.

Mr Mitterrand's first official act here was to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the foot of the Kremlin Wall in honor of the Soviet dead during World War II. He laid flowers on a memorial plaque honoring 42 French pilots who were killed on the Soviet front.

Mitterrand Presents Awards

LD220910 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Francois Mitterrand, president of the Republic of France, presented orders of the Legion of Honor to Soviet veterans of the "Normandy-Niemen" Air Force regiment at the Kremlin today.

The high state distinctions went to Air Force Lieutenant General Anatoliy Mashkin, Colonels Vasiliy Barsukov, Ivan Zamorin, Feodor Ryzhov, and Nikolay Filippov.

Francois Mitterrand said that it was a great honor for him "to present French orders to Soviet citizens." "In doing so," he emphasised, "I would like to underscore the importance of your services to the motherland, your contribution to the strengthening of relations between the Republic of France and the Soviet Union."

"France," the president said, "is indebted to you and should thank Soviet people for what they did for us in the years of the war."

In conclusion Francois Mitterrand congratulated the Knights of the French Order of the Legion of Honor, and wished them good health.

Anatoliy Mashkin spoke on behalf of the Soviet veterans of the "Normandy-Niemen" regiment.

"We regard these high distinctions", said he, "above all as fresh vivid evidence of the brotherhood-in-arms which bound us together during the joint struggle against Nazi invaders. The awards have reminded us once again of the roads of war we had traversed together with finest sons of France who fought in the Normandy-Niemen regiment. It is natural, therefore, that Soviet people invariably accord a warm welcome to envoys of the friendly country".

"Comradeship-in-arms sealed with blood always rests on the foundation of friendship", the general said. He expressed the conviction that it would remain so in the name of peace and security of nations.

The president of the Republic of France and the Knights of the Order of the Legion of Honor posed together for a photograph.

Talks Continue 22 Jun

LD221223 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- Soviet-French talks were continued in the Grand Kremlin Palace today by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic.

Francois Mitterrand arrived in Moscow on Wednesday on an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

TASS Official on Mitterrand Visit

LD211432 Paris Domestic Service in French 0540 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] [Unidentified presenter] President Francois Mitterrand is visiting Moscow, where we are joining Jean-Pierre Quittard, Robert Schneider, and Ralph Pinto; together with their guest, Mr Boris Tumanov, director of international relations at the TASS agency. Good day, gentlemen. Claude Mazot in Paris will pose the first question:

[Mazot] The first question is, if you like, of a general nature and concerns East-West relations. It is said that these relations are very cool, yet there are quite a few things happening between the USSR and the West. I shall cite three things that have struck me over the past 24 hours: First of all, of course, the trip by the French president to Moscow, but our correspondents are going to speak about that; the second thing is the talks lasting 3 hours yesterday between Secretary of State Shultz and Ambassador Dobrynin, particularly lengthy talks; finally, the third thing is the fact that the Western banks -- German, French, and British banks -- have again lent money to the USSR. This is the second loan within a month -- the first was for $250 million and the second for $125 million. So, my question is: One cannot say, Mr Tumanov, that there are no contacts between the West and the USSR.

[Tumanov] Certainly not, but you began by saying that the climate of East-West relations is quite cool. That does not mean that contacts should not take place even in a cool climate.

[Presenter] Jean-Pierre Quittard.

[Quittard] Yes, I think that Mr Tumanov has more or less summed up the philosophy of President Mitterrand's trip with that phrase. Indeed, the fact that the international situation is, let us say, cool -- or at any rate, rigid -- at the moment does not mean that contacts and, above all, political dialogue should not take place.

I think, moreover, that this was said in one of the very first remarks by the president of the republic yesterday: Dialogue must be maintained; dialogue must be pursued even if it is a difficult dialogue with no concessions made. Anyway, I think that the French side -- and even the Soviet side, as Boris Tumanov will confirm in a short time -- are going to display frankness.

[Tumanov] I might add that in that situation, it is precisely contacts that are the best way of dissipating the coolness.

[Presenter] Mr Tumanov, what may one expect from this visit at the political level? There are a certain number of problems regarding the cooling off of West-East relations -- I am thinking, for example, of the problem of Euromissiles. There is also possibly the problem of human rights, let us say the Helsinki accords. Can President Mitterrand's visit and the talks of President Mitterrand with Mr Chernenko possibly advance things?

[Tumanov] I would first of all like to stress one thing that is, in my opinion, very important. First of all, the change in the climate of French-Soviet relations occurred at a time when the majority [work indistinct] come to power in France, and so on the Soviet side I see nothing that might have contributed to this change of climate, as we have considered and still consider that French-Soviet relations are a factor of stability in Europe. There are also historical traditions -- even of, let us say, an emotional character -- that link France to Russia, to the Soviet Union. So I do not think that changes of principle have occurred on the Soviet side. It is thus France that has altered its tone, altered its course in relations with the Soviet Union. I believe that one should assess the results of this visit in light of the position that France occupies in these negotiations and talks, the stresses that France may prefer to lay.

[Presenter] Claude Mazot.

[Mazot] Mr Tumanov, do you mean by that that since the coming to power of the new majority, France has been giving the USSR the impression of having gotten too close to the United States, of having a policy that is too close to that of the United States?

[Tumanov] You know, I do not think that is a wrong impression; several facts and statements by French officials confirm it is true. But the problem is not that. I would not like you to think that the Soviet Union is standing aloof from France because the latter is drawing closer to the United States. We are realistic and we understand very well that France, belonging as it does to the Atlantic alliance, cannot have a policy that will satisfy everybody; that is absolutely clear. What I would like to say is that, in our opinion, France might, let us say, use its political potential and political influence better by playing a more important and active role in the European arena in the resolution of the problem that is crucial for all of us, that of disarmament.

[Presenter] Ralph Pinto.

[Pinto] If we do not agree on Afghanistan, if we do not agree on European detente -- taking the example of Poland -- if we do not agree on the expression of human rights -- and that means the Sakharov affair in the eyes of French people and of European and Western public opinion in general -- if we do not agree on the fact that there is not a balance of nuclear armaments in Europe, in such a situation can we speak to each other? The problem is there. If we do not agree on any major issues, do we have anything to say in spite of everything?

[Tumanov] I do not see how these four issues are relevant in the context of French-Soviet relations, apart perhaps from the Euromissile problem, but even there France alleges that the matter does not concern it. So I think it would be better to abandon all these problems that divide us and to discuss concrete and precise things concerning relations between France and the Soviet Union in the strict sense of the word.

[Presenter] What do you mean? French-Soviet relations are what? They are trade which is not going too well? They are political contacts that are not close, frequent, or numerous enough. I do not think anyone can say anything to me which would show that the Soviet Union had in fact contributed to the diminution, the lowering of this dialogue. So I believe, and I stress this fact, that everything now depends on France. If France finds it necessary to limit the significance of this dialogue or (?distort) it with something that has nothing to do with French-Soviet relations, well it is free to do so but that is certainly going to have an influence on the fabric, the contents of French-Soviet relations.

[Presenter] A last question, Robert Schneider, as time is running out.

[Schneider] If there is a joint communique issued at the end of this meeting -- and that is not certain, as France seems reticent over the matter -- what should it involve, in your opinion, if the trip is to be a success for the Soviet Union?

[Tumanov] You know it is very difficult to anticipate things but I believe that if we agree with France that France and the Soviet Union should remain a very important factor of stability in Europe, if we reach agreement with France that in order to continue we must first lay stress on things that unite us and not on things that divide us, if we reach agreement with France on the fact that the greatest danger which threatens the world and humanity at present -- and not Western or whatever other civilizations; I believe there is only one civilization -- if we agree on all that and if we accept the principle of a common struggle against this danger that threatens us all, I believe that the rest is secondary.

[Presenter] Mr Tumanov, before thanking you, briefly a last question: How has the USSR taken the poll of the French Communist Party in the European elections -- that is, 11.28 percent?

[Tumanov] I would like to reply by saying something that will show you that we have no intention of interfering in France's internal affairs: The French Communist Party is firstly a French party and, in my opinion, it would be out of place for me to make value judgements about its political activities.

[Presenter] I thank you, Mr Tumanov, as well as Robert Schneider, Ralph Pinto, and Jean-Pierre Quittard.

Tumanov Comments on Talks

LD212123 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1930 GMT 20 Jun 84

["The Notes of a Publicist" by Boris Tumanov]

[Text] The visit of the French President to the Soviet Union, which started tonight, is important on two accounts. It is important at the bilateral level because it will permit contacts to be restored at summit level between France and the Soviet Union -- contacts that have been broken for more than 3 years. It is important at the international level because it takes place at a time when world tension requires more than ever dialogue and mutual understanding between East and West. It is still the case that France and the Soviet Union have different and sometimes opposite views on some issues of paramount importance.

We need only recall the problems of the limitation and the reduction of nuclear armaments on the European Continent to size up the extent of our differences and to explain the cautiousness that characterizes the speculations on the resumption of the France-Soviet dialogue at summit level.

However, in Franco-Soviet relations, there has always been something that goes beyond pragmatic statements, cold-blooded calculations, and diplomatic requirements in all epochs and under all circumstances. I would define this as the awareness of our historical complementarity, which has been confirmed by so many events experienced together, so much shared suffering and success, and above all, above all by so many joint responsibilities for the fate of mankind. There has been much talk recently in the West about the existence of a certain Western civilization, which is a ludicrous and artificial invention aimed at increasing the current world division. For us, there is only one civilization: that of mankind. It is that which unites our efforts, of all of us, whether we come from the East or the West, for peace and against war. We (?want) neither to seduce France nor to intimidate it. We have been and always are persuaded that France can assume its responsibilities as a great power, responsibilities that are inspired by its ideals that have become universal.

The potential of Franco-Soviet relations belongs not only to our two countries. No one would deny that the development of cooperation in all spheres between France and the Soviet Union would improve the political climate throughout the European Continent in any case. We recall our cooperation and friendship during the last war often enough. This cooperation and friendship constitute more than a recollection. It is proof that one can overcome all obstacles, any ideological differences in the face of a joint enemy.

Today, the fascist Reich has disappeared from the face of the earth, but we are threatened by an even greater danger, a more formidable enemy; that is nuclear war. This time, our only hope to win the victory is to combine our efforts in the struggle against the nuclear catastrophe.

TANJUG Views Soviet-French Talks

LD211714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (TANJUG) -- The first Soviet-French summit meeting in four years and the first round of talks at the Kremlin today between Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and French President Francois Mitterrand have not brought the two countries' stands on the most important issues any closer.

Chernenko and Mitterrand agreed that a further deterioration, particularly in East-West relations, should not be permitted and that everything possible must be done to avoid a nuclear conflict.

However, the deep differences in French and Soviet attitudes, which also divide the two blocs to which they belong, were not narrowed. Chernenko warned Mitterrand that there can be no improvement or progress in relations so long as the United States does not renounce its "unattainable" objective of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and, particularly, its "absurd notion of eradicating socialism".

The Soviet Union is firm in its attitude that the solving of the Euromissiles problem cannot begin as long as NATO's position remains unchanged. Until the United States removes the reasons which have deadlocked the Geneva negotiations, the Soviet Union cannot accept their resumption, said top Soviet party official Leonid Zamyatin, informing newsmen about the two leaders' talks.

The French president urged a Chernenko-Reagan meeting, Zamyatin revealed. He added that Chernenko did not in principle reject the possibility of such a meeting or its usefulness. But the Soviet leader stressed that, despite the proposal voiced recently by Reagan in Dublin, nothing has changed in the U.S. position.

According to the French version of the Chernenko-Mitterrand dialogue, the Soviet Union refrained from reacting to France's position, set out in detail during the talks, that French missiles are part of the "national defense system" and not included in NATO's nuclear force. A French spokesman said that Chernenko did not insist on the current Soviet stand that the French missiles must be considered part of the West's nuclear potential.

TANJUG Notes Chernenko Dinner Remarks

LD212147 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 21 (TANJUG) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko and French President Francois Mitterrand had a tete-a-tete meeting here this evening (Thursday) in order to exchange views on their countries' positions on current international problems. An official statement on the meeting said they both stuck to their positions.

At a Kremlin banquet in honour of his guest, Chernenko made two acid remarks about France and its president. He highlighted France's responsibility for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and brushed aside Mitterrand's "interest" in the fate of physicist Andrey Sakharov as interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

Chernenko said that the Soviet Union does not put on the same plane France and the countries which allow the deployment of American missiles on their territory but added that countries which "gave the programme active support" have their share of responsibility.

Mitterrand's reply to this allusion is not yet known. His toast has not yet been made public on account that it was not written beforehand but improvised.

Chernenko said in his toast that the West's concern for the health of Sakharov and his wife and its attempt to give the Soviet leadership advice on the subject of human rights provoke only an ironic smile.

The Soviet head of state and party leader made clear that the Soviet Union has won the right to manage its own affairs and that it will let no one meddle in its internal affairs, the Sakharov case included.

Chernenko expressed a hope that his country and France, regardless of their systemic and ideological differences, will contribute to the cause of peace. Chernenko added weight to his appeal by stating that the present state of international relations calls for "great responsibility."

HISTORIAN URGES IMPROVED DIALOGUE WITH FRANCE

PM211312 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Soviet Historian Nikolay Molchanov: "New Impetus to Dialogue"]

[Text] In contrast with the fruitful development of trading and scientific contacts between the USSR and France, current political relations between the two countries leave something to be desired. Unfortunately this has been the case in recent years.

It must be acknowledged that the anti-Sovietism that has escalated in the West in recent years is of a particularly virulent nature in France, though the reason for this is not apparent. Anti-Soviet hysteria and the reiterated assertions about the "Soviet threat" are exaggerated on the banks of the Seine. As if the Soviet Union were traditionally a "hereditary enemy" of France! In fact, during the tragic tribulations of two world wars our country performed, as is known, a very different mission.

Judging from the abundant testimony of prestigious French citizens, the role played by our country as a tested friend and ally of France cannot be erased from history.

Some may object that historical events and situations never repeat themselves in exactly the same way. Of course this is true. Nevertheless, it is impossible to deny an obvious regularity in the complex history of Soviet-French relations, characterized for six decades both by extreme hostility and by close cooperation: France's periods of greatest progress, of growth in its international prestige, of strengthening of its positions as a major independent power invariably coincide with close Soviet-French cooperation.

Let us take the year 1944. The bloody saga of World War II was approaching its end. France was being liberated from enemy occupation. Ravaged by Hitler and disgraced by collaborators such as Petain or Laval, it seemed to some to have been erased forever from the list of major powers. Fortunately this did not happen, and France restored its status as a major power. Was this not facilitated by Soviet-French cooperation during the war, by the 10 December 1944 Treaty of Alliance? The independent international role played by France before 1947 reflected not only its own interests but also the cause of the stabilization of the system of postwar international relations.

Then, as France began to follow in the wake of pro-U.S. Atlantic policy, its prestige, weight, and influence diminished dangerously. Its colonial wars undermined its positions.

At that time, France was regarded as "the sick man of Europe." Its international positions became weaker following the Algerian tragedy and, as a result of the Suez adventure in 1956, and several other circumstances, including the sharply anti-Soviet stance of successive governments of the Fourth Republic.

But France recovered its impetus. Having boldly put an end to the war in Algeria and having modified its state institutions, it resolutely addressed itself to the implementation of an independent foreign policy whose most shining example was its withdrawal from the NATO integrated military system. Its opinions enjoyed an unprecedented audience in the discussion of world problems and France became, in the West, the initiator of international detente. A huge role in this connection was played by General de Gaulle's summer 1966 visit to the Soviet Union, which began a new chapter in diversified Soviet-French cooperation.

Subsequently close political relations between the USSR and France became an important and beneficial factor of European policy. Many people not unjustifiably regarded relations between the USSR and France as a kind of yardstick, an example of the kind of relations that can and must be maintained between major powers belonging to different social systems.

But the exacerbation of international tension on the threshold of the eighties had by no means positive repercussions, not unconnected with the events of France's domestic political life, on Soviet-French relations. Then the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium-range missiles came to an end. I am keen to point out, moreover, that this can please only inveterate enemies of peace.

One should recall in this regard, General de Gaulle's theory that Europe's problems must be considered within the European context. But within this context great responsibility lies with the USSR and France. In view of the present exacerbation of the international situation, it would be very opportune to impart a new thrust to a direct Franco-Soviet dialogue. Personally, I am deeply convinced that this would help to settle many major problems that are driving the world, and first and foremost Europe, toward the nuclear abyss.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE REPORTED

LD212057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Long-term, mutually advantageous cooperation is at the center of attention of French business circles. Our correspondent, Vladimir Savchenko, reports:

The first 6 months of this year were marked by significant events in French-Soviet economic relations: Soviet gas from Urengoy arrived in France and planning began on a Soviet order for a gas pumping complex for the Astrakhan deposit. Still to come is the realization of other joint projects on the organization of production of a new Moskvich car at the Lenin Komsomol Motor Works, and of new color television sets. French firms will supply equipment for our pipe-making works and for food industry enterprises.

A prominent role in implementing all these projects is played by a leading French bank, the National Bank of Paris [BNP]. It received a medal from the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the development of French-Soviet cooperation. Recently the tenth anniversary of BNP's permanent representation in our capital was marked in Moscow. BNP President Rene Thomas, speaking at this jubilee, said: Compare two figures, in 1974 the mutual trade turnover of France and the USSR was 6 billion francs. In 1983 it was 38 billion francs.

FRENCH GENERAL, PAPERS CITED ON SPACE WAR THREAT

LD212121 Moscow TASS in English 21036 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

The United States' plans to use outer space in military purposes are extremely dangerous. They obviously contradict the spirit of the Soviet-U.S. Salt-I treaty, prominent French specialist in matters of nuclear strategy, retired General Georges Buis said over national radio.

The American President gave a signal for the preparation of "Star War", even though the 1972 Soviet-American treaty prohibits the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems in outer space, writes the newspaper LE MATIN. This step which evoked serious criticism everywhere calls in question the present strategic balance. Promoting the nuclear missile arms race it might lead to the most dangerous consequences, LE MATIN writes.

Despite the Soviet Union's numerous calls to open the talks on banning the use of outer space in military purposes, the United States stubbornly persists with the work to create "killer satellites" thus hoping to get if only temporary tactical advantage over the Soviet Union, the newspaper writes.

Particular concern was caused in Western Europe by work to the USA to create space weaponry and the prospect of militarisation of near-earth space since, unlike the United States territory, Western Europe will not be protected from reply strikes, the weekly LE POINT writes. Therefore it is not accidental that at the Geneva conference on disarmament last week the French representative declared against any arms race in space, the weekly writes. France thus objectively joined the stand of Soviet diplomacy in this matter, LE POINT writes.

The weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR points out that the race of cosmic weaponry sped up by the USA enhances the threat of complete destruction of central Europe. American strategists view the old world as the place for waging wars of any kind, LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR writes.

The plans of the so-called "European defence" advanced under Reagan's auspices are therefore dangerous, L'HUMANITE writes. According to such plans, war should be waged in Europe while the territory of the United States will be protected by the latest military equipment, including space weaponry.

WEU REMOVES PARIS PACT OBSTACLES TO FRG ARMAMENT

LD212038 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Aleskey Grigoriev writes:

The Bavarian aircraft and missile concern "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm," the military shipyards "Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft" in Hamburg and Kiel, the Duesseldorf armaments manufacturing firm "Rheinmetall" and other giants of the FRG's military-industrial complex have been given a green light for the manufacture of long-range missiles, strategic bombers, warships and submarines of all classes, anti-aircraft defence rocketry. This precisely is the essence of the decision adopted by the 30th session of the Assembly of the Western European Union (WEU) under way in Paris. The participants in the Western European Union including Great Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg approved the proposal on the lifting from the FRG the last restrictions in the sphere of the production of conventional armaments. In order to involve Bonn fully in the arms race of the West, all the obstacles set to the FRG in this sphere by the Paris agreements 30 years ago have been removed completely.

The decision of the WEU Assembly has actually become the recognition of the fact that the FRG is the Pentagon's main assistant in the military respect in the Western part of the European Continent. Bundeswehr is NATO's second biggest army after that of the USA. The FRG is one of the world's biggest suppliers of licences to arms manufacture while products of the West German military-industrial complex are supplied to more than 70 countries. The volume of the FRG's export of armaments rose ten odd times in the past decade.

Such a development is fully in keeping with the foreign policy aspirations of the U.S. Administration which assigns to the FRG the role of the military core in NATO's European zone, is thus striving to harness Bonn more securely to its aggressive course in the world arena. In their turn, the Bonn leaders link with the country's militarisation their own ambitions, their open striving to increase the FRG's importance in NATO, in the Western European Union and the Common Market.

Delivering at the current session of the WEU Assembly a report on the activity of that organisation's leading bodies in the past year, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out with satisfaction that "Leopard-2" tanks, "Tornado" war planes and other types of armaments manufactured by West German enterprises are used increasingly in the modernisation of the armies of the European NATO countries. The minister declared for further arms buildup by the United States' European partners in NATO. It is easy to see that these pronouncements of the minister are linked directly with the FRG's intentions to increase further its role in the military structure in the North Atlantic pact.

All this happens against the background of the extremely alarming envigoration of the revanchist forces in the FRG which openly demand that history be revised and which have direct backing of the official authorities. This is a two-way connection which is, therefore, particularly dangerous. The revanchist forces applaud the ambitions of the military-industrial complex while the stepping up of armaments manufacture whets the appetites of revanchism.

SOLTAN COMMENTS ON REVENGE SEEKERS IN FRG, JAPAN

LD211553 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Commentary by Yuriy Soltan, Radio Moscow news analyst]

[Text] Many organizations are appearing in the West European countries, and not only there, which call for a return to the past. And those aren't just groups of people idealizing the life in the 30s and 40s. What I have in mind, writes Yuriy Soltan, are the various unions, societies and leagues with definite and dangerous political and military objectives. The leaders dream of the return to the times when nazism slaved Europe and when the troops of militaristic Japan drowned in blood the countries in Asia. In the Federal Republic of Germany revenge-seeking feelings are growing fast. For instance, the so-called union of the exiles, the main organization of the West German revanchists, has a membership of already more than 2,500,000. At its disposal is a big propaganda machine including 360 newspapers with a total edition of 1,500,000 copies. In the Bundestag, the country's parliament, the revanchists have more than 40 seats. What do they call for?

They call for reviving the great German Reich within the 1937 borders and changing the postwar borders established by treaties and confirmed at the European conference in Helsinki in 1975. Similar demands are advanced by the fascist and semifascist organizations in Italy. In Japan the ultra-right wing unions call for the return of the territories which militaristic Japan once possessed unlawfully. And all those revenge seeking feelings are shared by the fifth columns in France, Britain and the United States.

The revenge seekers have their high placed patrons: government leaders and financial tycoons. In West Germany, for example, a provocative meeting of the association of the Sudeten Germans was attended by the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Karl Carstens, himself and the newspaper DIE WELT, which reflects the opinion of the Bonn ruling circles, wrote quite frankly that there isn't too much revenge seeking feeling in the country. On the contrary, there is too little of it.

In Japan the government leaders who themselves make territorial claims to the neighboring countries praise the ultra-rightists both secretly and openly. A favorable attitude towards the revanchists is taken by Washington. The Reagan administration regards them as supporters in carrying out its anti-communist crusade and also as a total in the struggle against a growing anti-war movement. The cause of the revanchists to change by force the postwar borders fit in well with the plans of the American strategists who are preparing aggressive nuclear wars. For that purpose American first-strike nuclear missiles are being deployed along the perimeter of the socialist countries in Europe and Asia.

The revenge-seeking feelings encouraged by the official circles of NATO are growing and becoming a more and serious threat to universal peace and that fact can't simply be brushed aside. Besides it would be well to recall the following: on 22 June 1941 Nazi Germany treacherously attacked the Soviet Union, being completely sure of a blitzkrieg. But those who encroached on the integrity of the Soviet Union, on its independence, on its socialist system found themselves on the rubbish heap of history and that lesson should be remembered by the present revenge seekers and their supporters.

IZVESTIYA SCORES REVANCHIST TRENDS IN FRG

PM210909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[A. Grigoryants Bonn dispatch under the rubric "Letter to Bonn": "At Odds With Geography"]

[Text] There are reports that the publication of an official map of Germany showing it in its 1937 borders, which is to serve as a guideline for all FRG citizens, is being prepared at the Bonn Ministry of so-called Inner-German Relations. As to their knowledge of geography, the gentlemen from the aforementioned ministry can definitely compete with Fonvizin's [18th century Russian writer] character Mitrofanushka, but with one difference: their ignorance is coupled with malicious intent.

The map is only the very tip of the iceberg of revanchist aspirations which are rife in certain FRG circles. Never before in the past 10-15 years have the activities of emigre associations been on the same scale as this year. Mass revanchist rallies, with the participation of high-ranking Bonn officials, have been held in many FRG cities. In Essen it was the "Day of Emigres From Upper Silesia," in Kiel a meeting of the "Union of Emigres From Danzig," in Muenster a gathering of the "Landsmannschaft of Germans of West Prussia," in Munich of the "Sudeten Germans," in Stuttgart "Germans from Bessarabia" are gathering, in Dinkelsbuehl "Banat Swabians From Romania," and in Heilbronn the "Landsmannschaft From Dobruja and Bulgaria..."

At the same time, hundreds of meetings of the grassroots subdivisions of the Landsmannschaften are being held. Their aim has been described frankly by H. Hupka, leader of the "Landsmannschaft of Silesian Germans" and Bundestag deputy for the Christian Democratic Union: "We want to remind people in cities and regions of their responsibility for Germany as a whole, since the legal claim to Silesia, to free Europe is a claim of the German people as a whole. The German question remains open." The orgy of gatherings will culminate in the "East German Congress" to be held in Bonn in November with the participation of political party leaders. Such congresses have not been held since Adenauer's time. They served the aims of political coordination of actions between official circles and the Landsmannschaften.

All these activities are, naturally, hotting up nationalist prejudices and revanchist emotions in the FRG. The facts confirm that the NATO "arms upgrading" and the turn to the right inside the country have given a boost to revanchist and neo-nazi circles and resulted in a marked revival of the dangerous machinations of "yesterday's men."

Pronouncements by members of the ruling coalition and even of the Bonn Cabinet are attracting attention. According to interior Minister F. Zimmermann, "the problem of the reunification of Germany concerns not only the FRG and the GDR, but also former eastern territories situated on the other side of the Oder-Neisse line." The minister declared that the "expulsion of Germans who lived in these territories at the time is incompatible with the standards of international law."

The artificial concern for the so-called "German national minority" is elevated to the rank of state policy on the Rhine. At the beginning of this year representatives of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union submitted for discussion by the European Parliament, the question of "the position of the German minority on the territory of the Polish People's Republic." In the resolution moved, Poland was accused of "violating human rights" and was threatened with new "sanctions." Here it is difficult to refrain from drawing a historical parallel.

As is known, in the thirties Hitler used the German population in other countries, primarily in Czechoslovakia and Poland, as the Reich's "fifth column." Nazi Germany manipulated categories such as "ethnic groups" and "the German National Minority" extensively. For this reason the reply given to a Bundestag deputy by A. Mertes, Secretary of State in the FRG Foreign Ministry, is more that surprising: It states in black and white that "in the Oder-Neisse region between the western state border of the Polish People's Republic and the eastern state border of the German Reich (!) ... there live 11 million people, of whom 1 million are Germans in the sense of article 116 of the Fundamental Law (meaning the FRG Constitution -- A.G.). The FRG is duty bound to protect these Germans and to insist on the observance of the rights of the ethnic groups of these people." For Mr Mertes, it seems, time has stood still for decades, and his political vocabulary has not changed either. He is still talking about "ethnic groups," about Bonn's right to act on behalf of all citizens of German nationality irrespective of their citizenship, and about the question of the European borders as remaining open. As H. Windelen, minister for inter-German relations, put it, the aim of German policy remains "the free self-determination of the German people and their reunification in a state which will have the same liberal and democratic constitution as today's FRG and which will be integrated in the European Community." The minister could hardly have expressed more frankly the absurd ambition to speak on behalf of the whole of Germany and the innermost desire to extend the FRG order to the GDR. For Windelen, GDR citizens are simply Germans "on the other side of the demarcation line."

Such pronouncements on the subject of the GDR by Bonn politicians clearly do not testify to a sense of realism and are redolent with scorn for the GDR's sovereign rights, be it a matter of the recognition of GDR citizenship, the prerogatives of its People's Chamber, or the state border along the Elbe. It is obvious that people on the Rhine still cannot bring themselves to accept the fact that relations between the two German states can be built only on the basis of the generally accepted standards of international law and the strict observance of the principle of sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Certain West German officials are also interpreting other treaties with socialist states quite arbitrarily. They continue claiming that the "Eastern treaties" have not sealed the European borders and have no bearing on the claims of the "Sudeten Germans," the "Silesians," the "Pomeranians," and so forth, to vast territories in Czechoslovakia and Poland. The "Eastern treaties" are interpreted as implying that the "German question remains open" and that the "German Reich" exists within the 1937 borders.

Yet, as is obvious to every sober-minded person, neither in Poland nor in the other socialist countries is there a "German minority" as Bonn understands it. And to claim the right to speak on behalf of Polish or Czechoslovak citizens of German nationality is to flout the sovereignty of other states and to engage in overt revanchism.

LATE REPORT: SECOND BRIEFING ON MITTERRAND VISIT

LD221350 Moscow World Service in English 1312 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] And now we are interrupting our program to take you over to the press center in Moscow for a running translation of a press briefing to be given by Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the International Information Department at the Central Committee of the Soviet Party. He will be speaking of the French president's visit.

Dear comrades and ladies, our second briefing is about to begin and Leonid Zamyatin is saying that the time for the briefing is rather limited today. He is now saying that the final stage of the talks between Konstantin Chernenko and President Francois [as heard] took place today. They began at 1545 and ended at 1700 local time. The subject discussed today mainly concerned the problems and prospects of bilateral Soviet-French relations and Leonid Zamyatin is turning over the floor (?this) on this subject to the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Anatoliy Kovalov.

Today's final meeting, Anatoliy Kovalov is saying, as was just said, dealt mainly with the state and prospects of Soviet-French relations in various fields. Konstantin Chernenko first of all underscored that in Soviet dealings with France we are guided not by time-serving considerations but by factors that tend to bring together the Soviet and French peoples and promote mutual understanding and friendship between them. In the opinion of the Soviet side, prime importance in this context attaches to the goal of making good the setbacks that occurred in recent years and advancing the relations between the two countries forward once again in all fields, and primarily in the political field. This quite naturally requires the efforts of both sides. What is especially important, the Soviet deputy foreign minister is saying, is the maintenance of greater stability in Soviet-French relations, in Soviet-French cooperation. He also says that an important factor, it was said at the talks, in this are the political consultations.

He also says that an important factor -- it was said at the talks -- in this are the political consultations taking place between the two sides. On the Soviet side it was stated that we are prepared to continue such consultations on a regular basis and it was pointed out furthermore by the Soviet side that this was all the more so because the two countries had, as far back as 1970, signed so important a joint document as the protocol on consultations. Naturally these consultations, as we consider -- and we feel the French side shares this view -- should be directed first and foremost at seeking definite ways of reducing the present international tension.

At today's session of talks the deputy foreign minister says further the two sides discussed a wide range of commercial, economic, scientific and technical exchanges between the Soviet Union and France. They noted the positive factors and the definite achievements that there are in Soviet-French trade, economic, scientific and technological links, and it was singled out that an impressive achievement was the present state of scientific and technological exchanges. At the same time they did not avoid mentioning the bottlenecks that exist in this field, notably in trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The French side today once again, and at the meetings that have taken place at the level of the ministers concerned with commercial and economic relations, emphasized a certain imbalance in trade between the two countries. The Soviet side pointed out that there was a certain measure of difficulty in the supplies of French machinery to the Soviet Union and difficulties have also arisen in connection with certain obstacles placed in the way of Soviet purchases of present day French technology. The Soviet side expressed the hope that there would be joint effort to overcome the difficulties that have arisen and that commitments assumed in this field would be honored in full.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, Konstantin Chernenko said we have the political will to work in this direction and a number of agreements concluded in this field testify that this is so. In matters of commercial and economic relations there were contributions from the French ministers Cheysson, Fiterman, and on the Soviet side from the first Soviet deputy prime minister, Ivan Arkhipov. They dealt with these matters in greater detail and more specifically.

The general tenor of the remarks was, and this was stated by Konstantin Chernenko, that we are prepared to continue taking steps to remedy the imbalance in trade and specifically to make use of the funds obtained from additional deliveries of Soviet gas to make purchases in France. Konstantin Chernenko said: I can tell you definitely that following these talks with you we will instruct the appropriate Soviet agencies to vigorously seek solutions to these problems together with their French partners.

Other areas of Soviet-French relations were mentioned also: The development of cultural relations, the study of Russian in France and the study of French in the Soviet Union, and the desire was expressed on both sides and the intention to invigorate and enrich these contacts and exchanges.

All in all the general view was expressed -- and this was something of a result of the talks -- the common view was expressed that the Soviet-French talks held were useful and serve to point up the possibility of further bringing closer the views of both countries and coordinating their activities in world affairs.

That briefly is the result of today's Soviet-French summit meeting.

SHELLING AGREEMENTS SAID VIOLATED IN GULF WAR

LD211811 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, June 21 TASS -- Iraq has accused Iran of having broken its commitment not to shell Iraqi civilian objects. According to a representative of the Supreme Military Command of Iraq, the Iranian artillery delivered blows at populated localities in Basra Province Wednesday. The Iraqi side warned that it would take reply steps if Iran continued to shell peaceful cities and villages.

Nicosia, June 21 TASS -- According to Radio Tehran, the Iraqi troops, in violation of Iraq's commitments, attacked civilian objects on the Iranian territory; specifically, shelled the city of Abadan and villages near the Shatt al-'Arab River. There are killed and wounded among the civilian population. A number of apartment houses have been destroyed.

According to the IRNA news agency of Iran, in the past 24 hours the Iranian Air Force and the anti-aircraft units disrupted the attempts of the Iraqi artillery to deliver blows at the positions and other Iranian military objects. In the north-western section of the front, the Iranian artillery shelled fortifications, headquarters, and communications of the enemy. In the past several days another 4,000 Iranian volunteers were moved toward the frontline.

Washington, June 21 TASS -- The U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who spoke in Boston tried to justify the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf zone and with this in view served notice that the U.S., in close cooperation with its Western allies, can resort to military force allegedly for ensuring the "freedom of maritime traffic" in that region. C. Weinberger said that this stand of the U.S. would serve as a "deterring factor."

Political analysts regard the statement of the head of the Pentagon as a direct threat to those countries of the region where anti-American sentiments have become especially strong of late.

POSSIBILITY OF U.S. INTERVENTION IN GULF NOTED

NC201041 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During its recent sessions, the Iranian Majlis studied the developments in the Persian Gulf. These discussions also included efforts by the United States to create favorable grounds for direct intervention in the affairs of this region's nations. In connection with this, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the U.S.-British-French agreement on joint operations in the Persian Gulf reached during the recent London summit of the seven major Western countries.

By attracting London and Paris to this agreement, apparently the Reagan administration was following advice by a former assistant U.S. secretary of state who said: Before unilaterally sending its forces to the Persian Gulf, the United States should try to obtain a collective aspect to these operations so that it may not appear that the United States is acting alone.

In short, according to this logic, the responsibility for the brigandry in the Persian Gulf should be equally divided between Washington and its NATO allies. In this case, Washington's interest in establishing its diktat in this region will be less obvious.

Meanwhile, it should be said that in the opinion of U.S. strategists, the war between Iran and Iraq -- both of which were listed a long time ago on the U.S. State Department's list of international terrorists -- have created many pretexts for direct NATO intervention in this region's affairs. During a recent CBS television interview, Richard Burt, adviser to the U.S. secretary of state, considered so-called preemptive strikes against the territories of Iran and Iraq and some other developing countries as a possibility. His remarks show that the United States received the agreement of the London summit participants on inflicting such pressures.

These threats by the high-ranking official of Reagan's administration were not baseless. The United States is rapidly intensifying its naval power both in the Persian Gulf and in neighboring regions. For example, these are now about six U.S. warships patrolling near Saudi coasts and another U.S. warship is patrolling in the so-called war operations' area declared by Iran. At the same time, the aircraft carrier America with 75 aircraft on board and a group of escort ships off Saudi Arabia joined the U.S. armada led by another aircraft carrier, the Kitty Hawk, with the same number of aircraft on board. UPI reports that both fleets will carry out joint military maneuvers near the mouth of the Persian Gulf. These maneuvers will continue for at least [words indistinct] weeks.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon has greatly escalated its military preparations on various military bases at its disposal in this region which have been allocated for use by the interfering Rapid Deployment Force. These activities have especially intensified on bases in Oman, which is situated directly on the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Meanwhile, the United States is blatantly pressuring some regional countries and is actually imposing on them large quantities of modern war technology in return for access to these countries' ports and airports.

Under such U.S. militaristic activities, the cautious approach by Persian Gulf circles toward the so-called expression of concern over international terrorism by the seven Western countries in London is completely understandable. After all, the expression of such concern is merely a smokescreen for the implementation of government terrorism by imperialist administrations themselves against those countries that are unwilling to become subjects of their diktat. Iran was affected by this policy in April 1980 when U.S. commandos landed in Tabas. Now the Iranian press does not rule out the possibility of the bombing of oil installations and refineries by aircraft stationed on U.S. aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf area. As stressed in Persian Gulf circles, Washington and its allies use any means and opportunity to obstruct the successful struggles of nations for freedom and progress.

U.S. Seeking Domination

LD212025 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Washington is still undertaking continuous attempts to impose American domination and protection on the Arab Gulf states, resorting to various kinds of political exploitation to prolong the Iranian-Iraqi war. Washington tries to dictate the defense policy it would like to the Arabs.

The Arab Gulf states rightly declare that the protection of their national security is the perogative of these states, which strongly reject imperialist interference in their affairs. But the United States arbitrarily and blatantly imposes its military protection on the Arabs, sending to Saudi Arabia new AWACS aircaft flown by U.S. pilots who, for one reason or another, fail to observe the Israeli air pirates. American ships arbitrarily engage in guarding Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Hormuz Strait. In this respect, the Government of Kuwait has made a legitimate protest.

Clearly the point at issue is a policy of fait accompli: Firstly, inducing the Arab states into the habit of not being able to do without American military protection, then portraying matters as though the Arabs asked the United States to help them with its forces. Under such circumstances, as seen in the United States, Washington would secure an opportunity to start a large-scale armed intervention in the Gulf states' affairs on a quasi legitimate basis. But the Arabs -- and we repeat this -- have so far refused to allow Washington to create such a pretext to impose its military protection on them.

U.S., ISRAEL BEGIN 'PROVOCATIVE' NAVAL EXERCISES

LD212229 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, June 21 TASS -- Joint U.S.-Israeli naval exercises began in the eastern Mediterranean. During the exercises its participants train the coordination of actions in case of the emergence of a "critical situation" in the region. Radio Israel pointed out earlier that the exercises were held within the framework of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" between the U.S. and Israel.

One cannot fail to notice the obviously provocative character of the exercises of the Israeli and U.S. military. The "Voice of Palestine" broadcasting station points out that the purpose of the exercises is to intimidate Arab nations and to demonstrate to them the military might of the allies united in an aggressive anti-Arab alliance.

MASSIVE ISRAELI MOVES IN SOUTHERN LEBANON REPORTED

LD221228 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut, June 22 TASS -- The Israeli command has carried out in recent days a massive transfer of military hardware, armaments, and personnel into the Al-Biqa' Valley closer to the line of contact with the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon. Additionally, more than a hundred tanks and armoured cars moved to advance positions. More munitions and fuel were stored up. Earth ridges up to three metres high were piled up in the front sector from Ammik to Kafr Kuk. Observation posts were set on domineering heights.

Yesterday, the aggressor troops conducted large-scale manoeuvres in the region of the populated localities of ('Rafiq), (Herbert Roha), Ana, and Kifrayya. Aircraft, motorised and armoured units, and artillery were involved.

Simultaneously, the invaders launched reprisals against civilians in the occupied Lebanese regions. An-Nabatiyah is in the ring of blockade, with curfew clamped down and house-to-house searches underway. Yesterday, Israeli soldiers forced their way into the village of Jibshit and blew up a mosque and several houses.

Shlomo Iliya, a former military governor of the Jordan West Bank now commanding the Israeli troops in southern Lebanon, ordered the deportation of every Lebanese who dares speak out against the occupation regime.

Religious worker Usef Daamush, who called for struggle against the Zionist aggressors, became the first victim of arbitrariness. He was arrested the other day by Israeli invaders and then banished from southern Lebanon.

Dozens of people were arrested in Sayda, Tyre, and other south Lebanese towns and villages and the Palestinian refugee camp of Ayn al-Hulwah, and sent into Ansar concentration camp. According to local press reports, about two thousand people are now kept behind Ansar's barbed wire.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in his address to the nation has called for unity and cohesion in the struggle for the liberation of southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation. His statement, out here, stresses that the abrogation of the Lebanese-Israeli accord was a major victory for the Lebanese people, which will facilitate the intensification of the struggle by Arabs against imperialist and Zionist machinations. Rashid Karami denounced Israel's continuing subversive actions aimed at preventing the stabilisation of the situation in Lebanon and at its partitioning.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES TUNISIAN CP DELEGATION

LD211917 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] A meeting was held today at the CPSU Central Committee headquarters between Boris Ponomarev, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department at the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation of the Tunisian Communist Party which includes Mohamed Harmel, secretary general of the Tunisian Communist Party, Mohamed Ennafaa, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party Central Committee, and Jomaa Rmili, member of the Tunisian Communist Party, Central Committee.

The CPSU representatives acquainted the Tunisian comrades with the party's activity aimed at implementing the decisions of the party's 26th congress and the subsequent meetings of the Central Committee -- those decisions which are aimed at continuing to develop the socialist society in the Soviet Union and at preserving and consolidating peace and at improving international relations.

The Tunisian Communist Party representatives stated that the realistic socialist successes, especially against the background of the deep crisis which the capitalist world is experiencing, are an inspiring example for the peoples struggling for national and social freedom. Moreover, they hailed the peaceful policy which the Soviet Union is pursuing together with other socialist countries and which was categorically asserted during the CEMA summit meeting. The Tunisian Communist Party delegation spoke about party activity aimed at defending the interests and democratic rights of the working class and the toilers and all the Tunisian people. This activity is aimed at cohesion of the national and democratic forces in order to preserve and consolidate the country's independence and the right of the Tunisian people to decide their own fate and to successfully confront the political-military schemes of imperialism which is seeking to spread the scope of NATO's activity to North Africa.

The CPSU representatives affirmed their solidarity with the communists and all the Tunisian democratic and nationalist forces. The two sides affirmed the solidarity of their two parties with the peoples of Syria and Lebanon and with the Palestinian Arab people and other Arab peoples who are being subjected to U.S.-Israeli aggression. They declared support for the efforts to strengthen the cohesion of antiimperialist Arab forces and the Palestine resistance movement, led by the PLO. They also supported the idea of holding an international conference as soon as possible to reach a just and durable settlement to the dispute in the Middle East.

The participants at the meeting pointed to the importance of implementing the proposals on turning the Mediterranean into a sea for technical cooperation, free of nuclear weapons. The participants pointed out that the aggressive course pursued by imperialist circles in the United States and in NATO which seek through increasing the arms race to tip the strategic military balance and to achieve their hegemonistic aims -- this course has led to the grave deterioration of the international situation and constitutes a threat to all peoples.

The cooperation of all forces which cherish peace and all the progressive forces is important more than ever before under such circumstances, with a view to foiling the adventuristic plans of imperialism. The expansionist ambitions of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East and in the Arabian Gulf region and its flagrant interference, including armed interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples of the region, were condemned. The so-called aggressive strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist ruling circles in Israel was also condemned.

The participants in the meeting expressed their conviction that the proclamation of the African Continent as a region free of nuclear weapons and turning it into a continent where peace and stability prevails, as well settlement of all questions in dispute by peaceful means without any imperialist interference, conforms with the radical interests of the peoples of Africa. The two sides expressed the solidarity of their two parties with the African peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism in [words indistinct]. The delegations of the CPSU and the Tunisian Communist Party affirmed the endeavor of their two parties to develop relations of concord, which are characterized with mutual respect, and which are based on the Leninist-Marxist and international proletariat principles, and the consolidation of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet and the Tunisian peoples and between the Soviet Union and the Tunisian Republic.

GDR, CSSR TALKS WITH SYRIAN OFFICIALS VIEWED

LD212012 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Jun 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] A delegation of the GDR ruling party -- the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] -- led by Guenter Schabowski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, is visiting Syria.

In Damascus, the delegation is holding talks with a delegation from the ruling Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, headed by Muhammad [name indistinct], member of the pan-Arab leadership. The talks cover issues of bilateral relations between the two parties and the two states, Middle East questions, and international issues of interest to the two sides.

In the first day of the talks Guenter Schabowski emphasized the GDR's principled support for the staunch attitude of Syria, which stands in the face of American-Israeli conspiracies against the Arabs, and its support for the Palestinian people's struggle for the right to national self-determiation and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Guenter Schabowski also backed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the convening of an international conference for a settlement in the Middle East, with the participation of all the concerned parties, including the PLO.

The delegations of the GDR and Syrian ruling parties expressed the mutual desire to develop and consolidate bilateral cooperation in various areas, including economic. It is noted that the GDR gives Syria important assistance in expanding its national economy, particularly modern industry.

Let us recall that talks were held in Damascus this week between Syrian leaders and a delegation from another socialist country -- Czechoslovakia -- headed by Premier Strougal. As a result of these talks, it has been shown that both Syria and Czechoslovakia attach interest to the widening of the overall cooperation between them, and especially to the developing of Syrian national industry, construction, geology, science, technology. and trade.

The talks held in Damascus this week between Syrian, Czechoslovak, and GDR state and party leaders constitute shining evidence of Syria's permanent desire to develop and consolidate its fruitful cooperation with the socialist countries. This cooperation has an increasingly positive role in Syria's struggle for economic independence and in defense of its national independence and security, against the aggressive attacks of imperialism and Zionism.

Syrian-CSSR Communique Cited

LD202228 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus June 20 TASS -- A just settlement of the Middle East problem is possible only on the basis of full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of its own. This is stated in a joint Syrian-Czechoslovak communique which has been issued here at the close of the official visit of Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, to the Syrian Arab Republic.

The sides came out in support of the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices and with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The communique condemns Tel Aviv's aggressive policy. The creation of Israeli militarised settlements on the captured Arab lands, the communique points out, runs counter to U.N. resolutions and to international laws.

The sides reaffirmed the need for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, for an end to Israel's interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign country, and for the maintenance of its independence and territorial integrity. They expressed support for the Lebanese Government of National Unity.

The exacerbation of the international situation, the communique says, is the direct consequence of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism. The deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European states poses a threat to the cause of peace in Europe and in the world as a whole. The siting of U.S. missiles in direct proximity to the Mediterranean area creates danger to the states of the region. The communique points out the need to establish in the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation free from foreign military bases.

The sides gave a high appraisal of the efforts being made by the countries of the socialist community to remove the danger of a nuclear war and to curb the arms race.

The joint communique expresses satisfaction with the state of bilateral Syrian-Czechoslovak cooperation in various fields and reaffirms the need to further broaden it.

ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES SUPPORT IRAN'S TUDEH PARTY

NC200917 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1400 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary on "The World Today" program]

[Text] The statement of the Arab communist and workers parties approved during their recent meeting has been published in Beirut. Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, says:

This statement provides a detailed analysis of the present situation in the Near and Middle East. It points out that the U.S. imperialists are -- parallel to their growing strategic unity with Israel -- intensifying their cooperation with certain reactionary regimes, especially in the Persian Gulf region. Under such conditions, efforts to bring about the unity of all progressive forces in the countries of the Near and Middle East and to halt the persecution of patriots opposed to the imperialists and their regional puppets are of utmost importance.

The meeting's participants strongly condemned the pressures being exerted on communist and labor parties and other national patriotic forces, as well as the suppression of democratic freedoms in a number of Near and Middle East countries. They called for the release of political prisoners and the abrogation of suppressive laws and acts, while expressing their solidarity with the Tudeh Party of Iran and other democratic forces in that country.

We realize that the Arab people warmly welcomed the victory of the 11 February revolution in Iran that resulted in the overthrow of the despotic rule of the shah and inflicted a blow to the diktat of imperialist monopolies in Iran. They seriously supported the Iranian patriots' struggles for the materialization of fundamental changes in the country in behalf of the improvement of the workers' conditions and the consolidation of Iran's independence.

A statement issued by the communist and workers' parties of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, which was approved 4 years ago, pointed out that the defense and graudal perfecting of the Iranian revolution dictated that the Iranian people's democratic guarantees be insured; that unity be achieved among Iran's anti-imperialist forces; that the national problem in Iran be resolved on a democratic basis; and that friendly relations with the Soviet Union be consolidated. The resolution pointed out that the realization of those goals would allow the Iranian revolution to resist imperialism.

The support expressed by progressive forces throughout the world for the Iranian patriots has made it possible for the latter to resist the reactionary forces. At its 18th plenum held early this year, the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee thanked all the brother parties that expressed solidarity with the Tudeh Party at that difficult time and protested against the arbitrary actions being committed against Tudeh Party members in Iran. The statement stressed that the plenum could primarily look to the future with increasing optimism and faith that the struggles for the fulfillment of the ideals and wishes of the working class and of all Iranian toilers and patriots would be achieved.

In supporting the Tudeh Party of Iran and the other democratic organizations of Iran, the statement recently issued at the meeting of Arab countries' communist and workers parties instills new energy in the Iranian patriots, bravely struggling against the reactionary forces.

WPC STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN FREEDOM DAY

LD212036 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Helsinki June 23 TASS -- On occasion of June 26, South Africa Freedom Day, the World Peace Council issued today the following statement:

On June 26, the South Africa Freedom Day, the World Peace Council voices its full support to the people of South Africa who are facing increased repression at the hands of the racist apartheid regime.

This year millions of peace fighters and democratic organizations everywhere mark South Africa Freedom Day at a time when the Botha regime is engaged in political and diplomatic manoeuvres to entrench and legitimize the crime of apartheid. Botha's so-called peace initiatives in southern Africa and the "reforms" of the racist constitution are designed for no other reason than ensuring the supremacy of South African power in the region and the permanent disenfranchisement of the black majority. Botha's visit to some West European countries was to draw support and acclaim for these moves.

Pretoria's efforts to make apartheid decent to the world are nothing more than attempts to cover up the continuation of the barbaric repression of the South African people. The continued denial of political and civil rights to 81 per cent of the South African population, wide-spread detentions, deaths in detentions, torture of detainees and political prisoners, high mortality rates, and the inhuman banishment of whole population to barren and remote areas, are the daily realities of life under apartheid.

The WPC strongly condemns the brutal terrorism by which the white racist regime is sustained.

This regime is increasingly confronted by the firm determination of the South African majority to live in freedom and justice. The African National Congress, the democratic forces in South Africa -- trade unions, youth and women's organizations -- are in the forefront of the struggle to eliminate apartheid fascism. These forces fully recognise the insincerity of any attempt by apartheid to reform itself. The WPC calls on all national peace committees, liberation and democratic forces to:

-- Expose all diplomatic, political, military attempts of the racist regime which seeks to perpetuate the aggressive and inhuman system of apartheid,

-- Call for imposition of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions of South Africa,

-- Demand the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and commutation of the death sentence illegally impose on Benjamin Moloise,

-- Intensify material, political and moral support to the ANC.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES MOSCOW VISIT

PM211330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 June 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ended"]

[Text] On 20 June the Nicaraguan delegation headed by D. Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, left the Soviet Union. The delegation had been in our country on a working visit.

The delegation included H. Ruiz, member of the FSLN national leadership and minister of planning; Foreign Minister M. D'escoto; J. Lopez. chief of the FSLN International Department; and J. Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to the Soviet Union.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by B.H. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.F. Beresnev, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; and other officials.

W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR was among the sendoff party.

The state flags of Nicaragua and the Soviet Union were flown at the airport.

NICARAGUAN REBELS FORCED TO FLEE IN DISARRAY

LD181328 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Managua June 18 TASS -- Units of the Sandinist People's Army have routed a gang of Somozists in the region of San Jose de Bocai, according to NUEVA NICARAGUA. An attack by counter-revolutionaries on the border post "El Espino" has also been repulsed. The bandits have been forced to retreat to their bases in Honduras.

Fierce fighting with counter-revolutionary formations from the so-called "Revolutionary Democratic Alliance" led by the traitor of the Nicaraguan people, Eden Pastora, went on unabated in recent days in the country's south. 600 mercenaries on the payroll of the American spy agency, who intruded into the region of Boca de San Carlos on the Machuka river, suffered a crushing defeat. The gang lost 200 men in killed and wounded and fled inside Costa Rican territory.

The Central Intelligence Agency is undertaking frantic efforts to pool all counter-revolutionary formations operating against Nicaragua in the north and south. The Reagan administration is turning Honduras into a strike force spearheaded against the Sandinist people's revolution. The country's militarisation is going on at a high pace. Eight American military bases have been established on its territory during the past three years alone, all posing a threat to Nicaragua.

The Pentagon is escalating its military presence in the country, increasing allocations for criminal aggressive aims. According to NUEVA NICARAGUA, U.S. Ambassador to Tegucigalpa Negroponte said that the Reagan administration intends to double aid to Honduras' puppet regime.

New York June 18 TASS -- Counter-revolutionary gangs operating against the Sandinist government are in disarray and are fleeing Nicaragua, an NBC television correspondent has reported from Costa Rica.

The Nicaraguan troops, he stressed, have undertaken a powerful offensive in the regions bordering on Costa Rica, compelling the anti-Nicarguan forces to retreat across the Costa Rican border. The Costa Rican authorities, the television said, are considering the issue of introducing a state of emergency in connection with a vast influx of counter-revolutionaries from Nicaragua.

PROBLEMS OF BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT VIEWED

PM211026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Svistunov dispatch: "Intense Pulse"]

[Excerpt] La Paz, Jun -- Anyone arriving in La Paz is struck by the intense political life that exists today in the country's main city. Political passions seethe at meetings and rallies, on demonstrators' banners, in the newspapers...

In the ancient San Francisco Square by the walls of the majestic cathedral and the modern building of the municipal house of culture there is a seething maelstrom of peasants who have gathered here with their long walking staffs. Lists of some kind are being passed between calloused hands; right there on the sidewalk, having lain down their simple belongings, women in the typical costume of the Aymara Indians are preparing food, and feeding and lulling their babies. About 500 meters away a mass rally is taking place on the central avenue -- the demonstrators' banners carry demands for higher wages and calls to combat price rises, inflation, and the food shortage. Further on there is another crowd outside the Ministry of Planning and Coordination building -- preparing to hand in a collective petition....

The opponents of the democratic process taking place in Bolivia interpret such episodes as evidence of the weakness and inefficacy of President Siles Zuazo's government. They pretend not to know that Bolivia's most acute socioeconomic problems were a grievous legacy from reactionary regimes and that they cannot be resolved in a day or a year.

The heated debates about the methods of running the national economy sometimes even lead to conflicts. As, for instance, between the executive power and the country's main trade union association -- the Federation of Bolivian Workers [CTB], whose leadership went on a hunger strike in an attempt to make the government adopt a number of measures of an economic and political nature. And following a call from the CTB a 3-day general strike was held in the country at the start of May to protest the government's economic policy which, in the trade unions' opinion, is being pursued under IMF pressure and is shifting the burden of the crisis onto the backs of the people's masses.

"Of course, the situation in the country is complex and recently many factors have exacerbated it still further," Marcos Domich, a Communist deputy to parliament with whom I met in the National Congress building, said. "One of these factors was the 'conflict' between the government and the CTB. Right-wingers zealously whipped up the conflict. But it was not an antagonistic one. It was actually a question of the consistent implementation of economic measures adopted by th executive authority, in particular a sliding scale for wages. After a series of concessions from both sides the conflict was successfully resolved. This shows yet again that not only is there no confrontation between the present Bolivian Government and the organized working class but, on the contrary, a good platform exists for achieving mutual understanding.

"The working class' participation in implementing state control of prices and supply and in a number of other key spheres has been stepped up," Domich continued."But the right-wingers have not been assuaged, they are looking for other ways of destabilizing the situation."

A congress of private sector businessmen was held recently in the capital's Sheraton Hotel. My interlocutor recounted how the speeches by the president of the confederation of private businessmen (Ilyanes) and other congress participants contained blatant attacks on the present government, ultimatums, and provocative statements leveled at the Communist Party of Bolivia. Local reactionaries and the U.S. Embassy have been inciting the private sector to oppose the government. Conflict is imminent, even though there are no objective reasons for it, Marcos Domich concluded.

The program of the ruling Democratic and Popular Unity bloc clearly defined its attitude to the private sector: If the latter's activity does not contravene the law and serves the country's interests rather than those of foreign monopolies, it has favorable prospects for growth within the framework of the nation's common efforts aimed at developing Bolivia economically.

Despite present difficulties the democratic process in Bolivia is continuing and the changes taking place embrace spheres of life in whose improvement broad strata of the working people have an interest.

SOVIET-CUBAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION REPORTED

PM211507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Marked Successes"]

[Text] The 14th session of the Soviet-Cuban intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation was held in Moscow 18-20 June.

It discussed questions connected with determining the main avenues of cooperation between the USSR and Cuba for the long term and with the coordination of state plans for 1986 through 1990. The decisions on these questions were taken on the basis of the documents approved at the recent CEMA countries' economic summit in Moscow.

There was an examination of questions connected with fulfilling mutual commitments for deliveries of goods in 1983 and the first half of 1984 and with sea shipments of foreign trade freight between the USSR and Cuba.

There was a detailed discussion of the progress in fulfilling the Soviet-Cuban agreement on economic and technical cooperation. Joint decisions were taken aimed at further consolidating the actions of the Soviet and Cuban organizations in constructing in Cuba the energy establishments stipulated by that agreement, including the nuclear power and thermal power station important for Cuba's national economy. There was a discussion of the state and prospects of cooperation in carrying out geological prospecting and oil field work on Cuban territory.

Note was taken of the marked successes achieved in scientific and technical cooperation in the current 5-year period, and measures were outlined to further enhance its effectiveness and ensure the accelerated introduction of the results of joint scientific activity.

The Soviet delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Cuban delegation of C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers. The commission's work took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

OPPOSITION TO U.S. C. AMERICA POLICY NOTED

LD211455 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 21 TASS -- The coalition for a new foreign and military policy urged the U.S. Congress to put an end to the growing U.S. armed intervention in Central America.

A statement released by the coalition here cites facts testifying to the rapid escalation of the direct participation of the U.S. Armed Forces in an undeclared war waged against Nicaragua and in punitive operations in El Salvador. The number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and Honduras is now close to 1,500. In addition, at least 2,600 more officers and men of the U.S. Armed Forces are doing regular duty or participating in continuous manoeuvres there. U.S. troops have built or expanded six airfields in Honduran territory and are about to finish two more airfields, one near the Nicaraguan border and the other near the Salvadoran.

The scale the war against Nicaragua has at least trebled during the past 18 months alone, the statement reads. The United States not only finances military operations and supplies weapons to counterrevolutionaries but also is active in armed operations against Nicaragua.

The leadership of the episcopal church of the USA protested against the Reagan administration's aggressive policy towards revolutionary Nicaragua. It demanded an end to any covert and overt activity aimed at destabilizing the Sandinista government.

U.S. JOINT CHIEFS' GRENADA REPORT CRITICIZED

LD220958 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 22 TASS -- A report has been released here in which the Pentagon attempts to gloss over the actions of the U.S. troops which participated in the barbarous act of aggression against Grenada last October.

That document, produced under the overall supervision of General John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States, praises the initiative and flexibility shown by U.S. troops, as the authors of the report characterize the actions of the invaders who encroached upon the sovereignty and independence of that small Caribbean state and unleashed violence and terror on the island.

The ruins of the Richmond Hill Hospital and the residence of the former prime minister and Grenadians' destroyed homes are a reminder of the crimes of U.S. troops on Grenada. However, the authors of the report claim in the teeth of plentiful documentary evidence of arbitrariness and banditry that the command of the expedition force took special measures to keep down losses among the civilian population. The Pentagon brass even credit themselves on not having unleashed against the island all the firepower of the warships which had mounted a sea blockade of Grenada at the time.

Grenada went through a war which brought untold privations, representatives of the American Friends Service Committee stated after their recent visit to the island.

INSURGENTS' SUCCESS IN EL SALVADOR REPORTED

LD191759 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] San Jose June 19 TASS -- El Salvador's insurgent radio station Venceremos has reported about successful operations by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in the course of its offensive started several days ago.

As a result of operations conducted by the front units in the eastern departments of Usulutan and Morazan, the puppet army directed by U.S. "advisers" lost more than a hundred officers and men killed and wounded. The insurgents thwarted a large-scale punitive action involving five thousand government troops, halting their advancement in several areas.

According to NEUVA NICARAGUA news agency, the guerrillas established control over important highways, totally severing links between eastern and western regions of the country.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION REPORTED

PM211444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held in the Kremlin on 18 June.

First it discussed the results of the consideration of the proposals and observations of the chambers' standing commissions and deputies submitted to the 9th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, when it discussed the plan and budget for 1984. The report on this question was delivered by G. A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The co-report was delivered by V.A. Masol, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Planning and Budget Commission. It was noted in the report, the co-report, and the speeches by session participants that in response to instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet, the government and USSR ministries and departments have elaborated and are carrying out measures to implement the proposals and observations of the standing commissions and deputies.

The entire activity of the USSR Government, union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments is geared to steadily implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, further increasing the state's economic and defense might, improving Soviet people's material and cultural living standards, and consistently implementing the party's long-term economic strategy. Attention was focused chiefly on ensuring that all national economic sectors operate steadily and smoothly, accelerating scientific and technical progress, implementing the Energy and Food Programs, fully supplying the market with the requisite goods, improving their quality, widening the range of goods, improving the work of the services sphere, and improving planning and the management of the entire economic mechanism. The necessary measures are being adopted to eliminate intra- and inter-sector imbalances, intensify economy measures and thrift in the use of fuel, electricity, thermal energy, metals, and other material resources, and to achieve high end results. A considerable amount of work has been done to consolidate positive trends in the development of the economy and the creation of conditions for the successful fulfillment of the annual plan targets and socialist pledges for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The questions posed in the findings of the chamber planning and budget commissions and speeches by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies are reflected in the draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in 1986-1990 which is being elaborated and in targeted comprehensive programs.

It was noted that that the administrative organs' practice of examining deputies' proposals and observations is being filled with specific content and is proving increasingly beneficial. USSR Supreme Soviet deputies can see for themselves that their concern for state interests and their opinions are appreciated and supported by the administrative organs and are being put into practice.

At the same time, attention was drawn to the fact that some ministries and departments are not considering the proposals and observations of USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions and deputies with a proper sense of responsibility and are not exercising proper control over their fulfillment.

It was stressed that those elected by the people should conduct an even more vigorous and purposeful quest for untapped reserves, struggle to eradicate shortcomings, and make greater demands on administrative organs.

In the resolution the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noting the work done by the USSR Council of Ministers, ordered USSR ministries, state committees and departments, and union republic councils of ministers to step up activity on implementing the proposals and observations of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions and deputies and to pay them more heed when solving economic and social tasks.

The session then considered the work of soviets in Omsk Oblast in leading economic construction in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. The report on this matter was delivered by Ye. D. Pokhitaylo, chairman of Omsk Oblispokom. Information was supplied N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Planning and Budget Commission. The report, the information, and the speeches by session participants provided a detailed analysis of the activity of soviets and their organs related to ensuring comprehensive economic and social development in the oblast and improving the leadership of economic construction. Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the oblast soviet and its ispolkom have elaborated and are implementing specific measures to further increase the soviets' role in implementing party socioeconomic policy, improving the content and style of their activity, and making effective use of their powers. Most of the enterprises in the oblast are overfulfilling plans for overall industrial output, and consumer goods production is increasing. The Food Program is being implemented as planned, and active work is being done in the countryside to build housing and social and cultural facilities.

Steps are being taken to establish cadres and create settled labor collectives in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As a result the population in rural localities has grown in recent years.

Much work is being done to develop citizens' personal subsidiary plots and increase the numbers of livestock on them. This has made is possible to substantially improve supplies of livestock products for city and country dwellers.

It was stressed that the fundamental, completely balanced assessment of the practice and accumulated experience of Omsk Oblast soviets in key areas of their activity will be a concrete and precise guide for all organs of people's power in their work on implementing the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum guidelines and improving the leadership of state, economic, social, and cultural building.

At the same time, attention was drawn to unexplored reserves, bottlenecks, and shortcomings.

The experience of people in Omsk Oblast shows that the mechanism of the relationship between local soviets and sector administrative organs is not yet properly organized. The departmental approach frequently stifles local initiative and runs counter to the interests of the regions' comprehensive development. As a recent housing, hospitals, and children's establishments are not commissioned on schedule, uncompleted projects are sometimes accepted as finished, and nature conservation legislation is violated.

It is intolerable when some leaders arbitrarily change the proportions for the distribution of resources for production and nonproduction needs to the detriment of the social sphere and ignore the opinion of soviets when preparing and amending the plans of enterprises located on their territories.

In the resolution the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted that the soviets in Omsk Oblast, under the leadership of party organizations, are doing active work to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and to improve the leadership of economic construction.

The oblast's soviets are devoting much attention to ensuring comprehensive economic and social development and coordinating, within the limits of their authority, the activity of enterprises and organizations irrespective of what department they belong to; monitoring their fulfillment of plan targets; improving state and labor discipline; and satisfying the population's material and spiritual needs more fully.

At the same time, attention was drawn to the fact that this work does not yet fully meet the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum or existing potential. The oblast's soviets are not making enough use of their rights and powers in ensuring coordinated economic and social development on their territory. Soviet ispolkoms are failing to make proper demands on the leaders of enterprises and organizations subordinate to a higher authority for the prompt consideration and coordination of the relevant indicators of draft annual and 5-year plans.

A considerable number of industrial enterprises are failing to cope with plan targets for the sale of products taking into account pledges on deliveries, increasing labor productivity, and reducing the cost of output. The soviets are not bringing enough influence to bear on improving coordination of the work of enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex and increasing production in kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The leaders of union and republic enterprises and organizations rarely report to soviet sessions or meetings of standing commissions. Often ministries ignore soviets' proposals on improving the use of manpower, increasing production, and improving the quality of consumer goods and improving consumer services.

The soviets in Omsk Oblast were told of the need to further improve the standard of leadership of economic and cultural construction and focus attention on the speediest introduction of the comprehensive approach to the solution of tasks relating to the oblast's economic and social development, while correctly combining the interests of the state as a whole with sector and territorial interests. A persistent effort must be made to satisfy more fully consumer demand for goods and services. The soviets must intensify their monitoring of the fulfillment of plans for economic and social development and also the plans for the production of local construction materials and for housing, municipal, and cultural and consumer construction.

The resolution points out the need to increase the role of soviet sessions and ispolkom and standing commission meetings in the leadership of economic construction, to improve the practice of preparing and conducting them, and to step up the monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions.

The USSR Gosplan and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, when they are elaborating the draft plan for the 12th 5-year period, must envisage, in conjunction with interested USSR ministries and departments, a more rational deployment of production forces on the territory of Omsk Oblast, better environmental conservation, and the further development of Omsk municipal services.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must strictly carry out the decisions on the submission of draft plans by their subordinate enterprises and organizations only after they have been first coordinated in respect to the relevant indicators with local soviet ispolkoms, and they must tell the soviets about the results of the consideration of their proposals.

The presidium discussed the voters' mandates given to deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. The session noted that the soviets had carried out the necessary work to generalize and carry out voters' mandates, as laid down by USSR legislation. Some 16,436 mandates were submitted and approved at preelection meetings.

They are permeated with Soviet people's desire to put into practice the election platform of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people embodying the policy of the CPSU and Soviet state. The mandates reflect the voters' concern for the successful fulfillment of plans for economic and social development and the improvement of social production efficiency and the work of state and public organs, and they contain proposals on concrete questions of housing, municipal, consumer, and social and cultural construction, the further improvement of consumer services, nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources, and other questions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took note of the fact that the union and autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums, the relevant republic organs, and local soviets have examined the voters' mandates and adopted them for implementation and they are taking concrete, practical steps in that direction.

It was decided that some of the mandates, relating to the management of the USSR Government and subordinate all-union organs, should be sent to the USSR Council of Ministers.

The presidiums of union republic supreme soviets were instructed to monitor the implementation of voters' mandates and regularly inform the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium of progress in their fulfillment.

The presidium session examined some other questions of state life.

SERIOUS FLOODING IN CHITA OBLAST, BURYAT ASSR

PM211432 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent A. Kleva dispatch under the "Details for IZVESTIYA" rubric: "Flooding in the Transbaykal Region"]

[Text] Chita Oblast -- As our newspaper has reported (IZVESTIYA Nos 167/168), thick snow, followed by heavy showers, fell on the mountain regions in the center of the Transbaykal Region at the beginning of June. The rivers Argun, Borzi, and Khilok burst their banks and in places the area under flood water is 20 km across.

"All the information about the raging of the elements is gathered in the Chita Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration. The flood commission's operations staff has been moved there." My interlocutor was Major General of Militia V. Skubko, the administration chief.

"Vladimir Aleksandrovich, I have just returned from Khilokskiy Rayon. There they were among the first to join in the struggle against the elements and to plan the population's evacuation. In short, they coped ably with the first onslaught. How was this work organized?"

"On the evening in question Colonel M.M. Shegerbayev telephoned from the remote settlement of Linevo Ozero -- a number of housing districts had already been cut off by torrential streams. Calamity threatened the settlement and the Khilok timber mill's low-lying storeyards. That is why the following morning I was on the spot, 200 km from Chita.

"From a hilltop, a grim picture unfolded: a major industrial settlement was under water. In the night around 200 people had found themselves on a knoll cut off by water. It was now necessary to take them off, get them warm, and start evacuating the whole timber mill collective, and that meant 1,500 people. The rain and sleet poured down for another 3 days and nights... In the blinding rain our inflatable dinghy was carried into the washout and on to trees sticking up out of the stream. But it was okay, they got out.

"All the timber yard collective and the inhabitants of the settlement were ferried to the railroad on rafts. By that time the Transbaykal Railroad had prepared a 19-car train to serve as temporary accommodation. The tension the people had been feeling lifted and they all energetically set about saving the enterprise: the raging, turbid stream had washed away the road and was heading their way. They succeeded in blocking off the washout only on the third day."

I put the next question to A. Goryunov, first secretary of Khilokskiy Raykom:

"Abrosim Yevteyevich, tell me about the situation in the rayon."

"The city of Khilok is 30 cm lower than the level of the river, and 7 days of bad weather have raised the water level in the river by almost 3 meters: there is obviously no need to explain what happened. The situation was further complicated by the fact that for the first time in the long history of the Transbaykal Hydrometeorological Service there was an unprecedented amount of precipitation back in April and May. The oblast has now 'overtaken' the June norm.... There is a good deal of trouble in the Khilok River itself, with mud streams flowing down from the banks."

"I was told that you warned the farms of the neighboring Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy Rayon in good time...."

"That is a law of good-neighborliness in the taiga. After all, on its way down to the Buryat ASSR the river is fed by hundreds of streams -- and further down, its swell becomes overwhelming..."

The day before, flying over the disaster areas, we learned that in Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy Rayon the water in the Khilok River was rising by 1.5 meters daily. We saw Tarbagatayskiy Sovkhoz' livestock herds, cut off by the water. The villages of Khokhotuy, Tolbaga, Zugmara, and Orsuk, and Katangar forest sector were isolated by the water... Pilots were providing an airlift -- not a single herd was left unattended: cows were being milked on time and the milk dispatched by boat.

A. Ostrovskiy, first secretary of Petrovks-Zabaykalskiy CPSU Gorkom, said:

"The tensest situation arose at the Metallurg Pioneer Camp. They had only just moved 300 children in there. At four in the morning we had to organize a rescue party and carry out the kids above the rising water... There were no tragedies that night."

"Aleksey Petrovich, the hydrometeorological service warns that another swell is moving toward you..."

"We are ready to meet it. Do not worry -- we will hold out."

TURKMEN SECRETARY HITS IDEOLOGICAL LAXITY

PM191833 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 June 1984 in its First Edition carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, under the heading "Not in the Quiet of the Office." After citing instances of the beneficial effect of "active" party work in labor collectives, the article criticizes the Gasan-Kuliyskiy and Bakhardenskiy Raykoms for "relaxing their ideological influence on labor collectives. The role of agitators and propagandists was belittled and atheist propaganda conducted formally. Consequently, all kinds of self-styled mullahs, sorcerers, and 'clairvoyants' freely made their presence felt. It was necessary to remind local Communists that the appearance of charlatans is the result of their complacency and laissez-fair attitude, the result of spending too long in the office and getting carried away with paper-pushing...."

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW CHERNENKO ANTHOLOGY

PM211024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[Editorial article: "Following the Course of Improving Developed Socialism; On the Publication of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Book 'The People and Party are United. Selected Speeches and Articles' (Narod i Partiya Yediny Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati)" -- capitalized words published in boldface in original]

[Text] Soviet society, under the leadership of Lenin's party, has scaled heights of communist building where many goals that the first generations of Bolshevik revolutionaries could see only as a long-term prospect have long since become a reality of our day. Today the party, firmly fused with the people and making constructive use of Marxist-Leninist teaching and its own enormous political experience, is confidently resolving the tasks of the all-around, planned improvement [sovershenstvovaniye] of developed socialism.

The present stage in our country's life is characterized by the CPSU's strenuous ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational, and economic work in implementing the political line of the 26th congress, given specific detail by subsequent Central Committee plenums. The content and scale of this work are graphically reflected in the anthology of selected speeches and articles by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, published by the Political Literature Publishing House. It reveals the thrust of the strategy of our society's advance to communism and covers topical questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. A central place is occupied by problems of the party's political and organizational activity, the enhancement of its leading role in building a new society, and the consolidation of unity between party and people.

"Where the MAJORITY of aware workers are rallied around specific, definite decisions," V.I. Lenin noted, "there is UNITY of opinions and actions, there is a party spirit and there is a party" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 25 p 193). Under the conditions of developed socialism, the Communist Party is the vanguard of the entire people. But in terms of its class essence, its political goals, its ideology and policy, and the role which the workers play in it, it has been and remains the party of the working class. loyal to the glorious traditions of Bolshevism. This ensures revolutionary continuity in its activity and the class-based nature of its domestic and foreign policy and serves as a guarantee of socialist society's progress.

The party's entire activity -- theoretical and practical, organizational and political, and ideological and educational -- is directed toward intensifying its ties with the people and further rallying the Soviet people around their communist vanguard. The party treasures its firm ties with the masses, considers them a great asset, and does everything to strengthen its unity with the people -- the source of all our victories.

Soviet people -- Communists and nonparty people -- are proud that the CPSU is the nucleus of our political system. It won and it now exerts its tremendous influence in society by its tireless struggle for the benefit and happiness of the Soviet people and by its ability to elaborate and pursue a policy according with their requirements and interests.

It is hard to overestimate the fundamental theoretical and political importance of the conclusions drawn by the party in recent years.

They make it possible to see more clearly the picture of Soviet society's development in all its complexity and its many levels. It is a case of a strategy for our advance toward communism, which has nothing in common with slowness of action or the leap-frogging of historically necessary stages of social development. On the path to our supreme goal, we still have to resolve many major, complex tasks which relate in their provenance and nature to the first phase of the communist formation. That today is the main content of the work which the party defines as improving developed socialism. It is this comprehensively weighed scientific formula, Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes, which has been made the basis of the draft new CPSU Program to be adopted at the 27th Party Congress -- a program geared to a historically long period.

The enhancement of the party's leading role is a natural law of developing socialism. The strength of the CPSU lies in its unity, its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, and its ability to develop and channel the masses' creative activeness and to rally them ideologically and organizationally, guided by Lenin's proven principles and methods. The book pays considerable attention to the work of the state apparatus and the improvement of the style of party leadership. One question of major political importance here is the precise demarcation of the functions of the party committees and the state and economic organs. The anthology's materials convincingly show that, for the party committees, being concerned with the economy means above all being concerned with people.

A considered system is important in work with cadres -- party, soviet, and economic. Truly creative, enterprising people capable of unstereotyped, unhackneyed thinking and with experience and skills in political work must be promoted. Today, increasing importance attaches to initiative, independence, and the ability to take responsibility and resolve any question primarily from the positions of the entire people and state.

The party consistently uses cadres policy to strengthen a Leninist style of work in all spheres of the management of society. A Leninist style, the book notes, is our most valuable asset. Scientific principles in the content and forms of the CPSU's activity, organization and efficiency, profound democracy, and criticism and self-criticism are the sources of its effectiveness. A Leninist style in all its multiplicity and wealth must become the heartfelt need, the irreplaceable working instrument of every leader.

The CPSU is working persistently and consistently to ensure that the potential we have today is used with greater efficacy and consistency and that the advantages of developed socialism are revealed more fully in all spheres of social activity, and primarily in the economic sphere. This can only be achieved by making maximum use of the existing production potential, accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, improving the management of the economy, developing the masses' labor initiative and activeness, and strengthening organization, discipline, and order everywhere and in everything. That, the book notes, is our long-term policy course.

The improvement of the people's well-being has been and remains the unvarying, supreme goal of the party. One of the main avenues here is the regulation of distribution relations, a precise consideration of the interests of all social groups, and their optimum combination with nationwide interests. The CPSU directs efforts toward the creation of conditions which encourage highly productive, good-quality labor and the formation in every person of the need to work conscientiously for the common weal. An honest, conscious attitude toward work is the first foundation of the socialist way of life. That is why the party urges that there be no slackening of control over the measure of work and the measure of consumption. The violation of the principle of distribution according to labor results not only in economic losses, but also in moral costs. "Social justice lies at the very foundation of the Soviet system. And that is where its tremendous strength lies.

That is why it is so important that it should be observed unconditionally in daily affairs, whether it is a case of wages and bonuses, the allocation of apartments or travel vouchers, or awards -- in brief, that everything should be done fairly, in accordance with every person's labor contribution to our common cause," the author notes (p 417).

In displaying all-around concern for improving the Soviet people's living conditions, the party simultaneously pays enormous attention to the working people's ideological and moral education. Building a new world also means being tirelessly concerned for the formation of the new man and his ideological and moral growth. And that is impossible without strengthening the link between ideological and political education work and life and the solution of urgent socioeconomic and political tasks. We must set in motion all creative forces contained in the masses' labor and public activity and seek to ensure that "all working people -- and that does mean all -- take an even more enterprising part in the implementation of constructive tasks, so that each one makes a growing contribution to the common cause" (p 378).

Ideological work is complex, multilevel work. The field of our ideological-theoretical and educational activity is becoming increasingly wide and its forms are being enriched. The party teaches that socioeconomic strategy needs ideological backup, while ideological work itself is effective only when it is based on a firm foundation of socioeconomic policy.

At the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the party put forward a detailed concept for ideological activity of long-term importance. The plenum decisions lent powerful impetus to the improvement of ideological educational and mass political work on all its salients.

"The main thing," Comrade K.U. Chernenko says, "is to shift the center of ideological efforts to the labor collective, to the primary party organization. We must definitively rid ourselves of the inertia that still exists whereby all activity is sometimes confined within the framework of the ideological departments themselves and is replaced by the compilation of long papers and by sessions lasting many hours" (p 469). The party demands that efficiency, organization, precise control and verification of execution, and the ability to achieve effective results become inalienable features of ideological practice.

To ensure that Soviet society advances confidently to new heights of communist creation, every new generation must rise to a higher level of education and general culture, professional qualifications, and civic activeness. The school reform adopted after nationwide discussion is aimed at this. The book comprehensively substantiates the reform's goals and the tasks and ways of implementing it.

The further intensification of socialist democracy is an important avenue of our society's forward development, Here, too, the importance of ideological educational work is exceptionally great. "The masses' awareness and high standard of general and political culture are an essential prerequisite for the working people's fruitful use of all democratic forms and norms of our social and political life" (p 407).

The broad recruitment of aware, politically mature, creatively minded citizens to the management of state affairs is a guarantee of successful work by the organs of people's power. The main partywide task in leading the soviets is "to ensure that their full power, enshrined in the Constitution, is constantly and universally expressed in the content and style of their activity" (p 439).

All methods of party influence on the soviets' work must be employed to raise that work's efficiency and to eliminate any elements of formalism. Of particular importance here are the example of the Communist deputies, through whom the party exercises its leading role in the soviets, and their responsible attitude toward their duties.

They are called on to introduce the organizing principle to the soviets' work, to rally all the people's elected representatives, and to encourage and guide their creative initiative.

In recent years there has been an increase in the role of soviets at all levels in resolving diverse economic and sociopolitical tasks. It is entirely justified that the local soviets have begun to do more in coordinating the activity of enterprises in various sectors on their territory and have stepped up their control functions. However, the soviets' tremendous potential is still not being adequately used. Here, too, we cannot fail to remember Lenin's idea that with regard to the full power of the soviets "it is not enough to issue formal decrees...it is essential also to organize it in practice and to verify it on the basis of regular daily management work" (Vol 36 p 278).

At the stage of developed socialism, the material and spiritual prerequisites ripen for the total elimination, in the long term, of the class-based differences between people. Under these conditions, the party's policy is aimed at the further rapprochement and consolidation of the social unity of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia, and the overcoming of the important differences between the city and the countryside and between mental and physical labor. The book convincingly shows that the natural laws of the establishment of a classless social structure in the main, basic elements within the historical framework of developed socialism, the leading role of the working class in this process, its growing influence on all social groups of our society, and the level of rapprochement they have achieved -- that all these questions are directly linked with the implementation of the CPSU's program goals and the supreme ideals and values of socialism. In elaborating them, "rushing ahead and underestimating the major achievements in erasing differences between the classes are equally intolerable; these achievements prompt the party to focus its social policy increasingly on overcoming differences that go beyond the framework of individual classes and on resolving the problems that require the most attentive consideration of the features and interests of each group in our society" (p 281).

Internationalism is the cornerstone of the Soviet people's unity. The anthology's materials attest that a thoughtful, scientifically substantiated nationalities policy is an inalienable part of the party's activity in improving developed socialism. And the key condition for its success is the working people's education in a spirit of proletarian, socialist internationalism. The author points to the importance of promptly noting changes in national relations and of also earnestly investigating the content of the nationalities issue in the form in which it exists under the conditions of developed socialism.

It would be wrong to regard inter-nation [mezhnatsionalnyye] relations in our state as something stagnant, unchanged, and impervious to the influence of new circumstances or of time. And that means, the author concludes, that in developing existing, verified forms and methods of work, we must constantly seek other forms and methods promoting the flowering and rapprochment of the nations.

The anthology assigns a large place to the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the international arena. It has convincingly shown that Lenin's policy of peace, whose main features at the present stage are defined by the decisions of recent CPSU congresses, accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

The prevention of nuclear war depends to an enormous degree on the socialist countries' unity and cohesion. They are countering the intensifying threat of war with their own alternative -- a course toward consolidating peace and easing international tension, toward constructive cooperation among all sovereign states.

The results of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference were renewed confirmation of the socialist community's unity, of the fraternal peoples' solidarity, and of their unswerving will to march forward along their chosen path of building socialism and communism, to spare no effort to prevent nuclear conflicts, and to deal a resolute rebuff to the reactionary imperialist circles' dangerous ventures.

An important avenue of the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state is consistent and effective solidarity with the countries liberated from colonial oppression, with the peoples defending their right to independent, free development. This is also a manifestation of the class-based, internationalist essence of the CPSU's foreign policy course.

Our principled position is based on peace and international security. "The Soviet people are deeply convinced that peace can be preserved," the book's author notes. "The development of events can be turned away from confrontation toward detente" (p 470).

The CPSU and the Soviet Union are doing and will continue to do everything to ensure that relations between states, irrespective of their social systems, are relations of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and equality. The broad package of proposals put forward by our country in conjunction with the other socialist countries provides the necessary basis for this.

At the same time, we consider that in the world arena, we also have to deal with political forces to which good will is alien and which are deaf to the conclusions of reason. Here, too, the restraining power of our defense potential plays an irreplaceable role. It is now a guarantee not only of the Soviet people's constructive labor, but also of worldwide peace. The anthology of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's selected speeches and articles comprehensively and profoundly reveals the creative activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th-26th CPSU Congresses and focuses attention on questions connected with the nature and content of the draft new party program. A number of the propositions formulated in the book make a substantial contribution to the elaboration of topical theoretical and practical questions of party and state building, the assertion of a collectivist mode of life, and the formation of socialist consciousness. Welcomed with lively interest by Communists and a broad readership, it will be a good helpmate in our multifaceted, creative work to improve developed socialism.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

GF201042 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has held a routine session.

The Presidium reviewed the 1984-1985 plan of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to realize the resolutions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convoction, and the instructions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum and session. A report was heard on the results of the review of that issue at the sessions of the republic's rayon and city soviets of people's deputies. B.Y. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke on these issues.

G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, gave a report reviewing the issue of work organization conducted by the Armenian SSR Government to fulfill the recommendations of the Armenian SSR electors at the 11th convoction of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies. In the adopted decision, the presidium has projected measures to fulfill the elections' recommendations on a timely basis for the purpose of giving organizational assistance to the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies. The Council of Ministers has been urged to supervise the fulfillment of recommendations by the ministries, departments, and soviet executive committees and sum up the results each January.

The Presidium heard and reviewed the report of L.D. Blazheva, chairman of Yerevan City Sovetakan Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee, on the efforts of the soviet and its executive committee to fulfill the electors' recommendations. It was noted that certain positive work expertise has been accumulated by the rayon in organizing work to fulfill the electors' recommendations. The decision adopted on this issue noted ways to secure the further perfection of the work to fulfill the electors' recommendations and to comprehensively include the deputies, soviet standing commissions, and public activity organs in that work.

The session reviewed the report of V.G. Avetisyan, chairman of the Charendzhavan City Soviet of the People's Deputies Executive Committee, on the course of implementation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decision adopted on 25 August 1982 regarding the production of consumer and economic goods. It was noted in the report of K.L. Mandalyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Industry Commission, and in the reports of the others that the Charendzhavan City Soviet of People's Deputies and accounting organs are carrying out considerable work to increase the production of consumer and economic goods at the enterprises on their territories and to fulfill the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decision in that regard. During 1983-1984, the all-union industrial enterprises of the city have fulfilled the plans for the production of those goods by 109.3 percent. The assortment of goods has been considerably expanded.

At the same time, it was noted that the city's enterprises are not fully utilizing the great amount of production and technical means available to increase the production of consumer and economic goods and modernize their assortments. The city soviet and its executive committee are only loosely realizing their potential in the radical improvement of that important work.

The Presidium urged the Charendzhavan City Soviet of People's Deputies and its executive committee to take decisive steps to eliminate the existing shortcomings and to establish and realize concrete measures to secure the unswerving fulfillment of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum decision regarding the further satisfaction of the population's demand for consumer goods.

The session reviewed the system of rewarding mothers with numerous children in the republic as well as other issues of the republic's life.

The Presidium reviewed questions dealing with the convening of the 9th session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convoction.

LATVIAN REPUBLIC PARTY AKTIV MEETING HELD 12 MAY

Information Report

WA081035 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 May 84 p 1

[Article (LATINFORM): "Information Report on the Meeting of the Republic Party Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic party aktiv was held on 12 May in Riga, at the House of Political Education of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. The question "On the results of the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization, Which Follow From the Decisions of the Plenum and the Propositions and Conclusions of the Speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko" was discussed.

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia B.K. Pugo delivered the report at the meeting.

First Secretary of the Riga City Party Committee Ya. Ya. Vagris; First Secretary of the Madonskiy Rayon Party Committee L. Ya. Berzin'; Deputy Chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers V. M. Krumin'; Director of the Plyavinyas Secondary School E. Ya. Kupcha; Chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education Ya. Ya. Brodelis; Chairman of the Daugavpilsskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee Ya. A. Geyba; M. I. Fomicheva, a woman lace maker of the Lenta Textile and Haberdashery Factory; N. N. Golodov, director of the Liyepaya Sarkanays metalurgs Plant; and Latvian SSR First Deputy Minister of Education A. A. Buylis took part in the discussion of the report.

The meeting of the party aktiv unanimously approved of the decisions of the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the program propositions and conclusions contained in the speech at it of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko, which should become the basis of all the activity of party, soviet and economic organs, public organizations and labor collectives.

The meeting of the republic party aktiv adopted resolutions on the further improvement of the work of the soviets of people's deputies and on the Basic Directions of the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School.

Comrades I. A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, A. V. Betekhtin, V. I. Dmitriyev, A. E. Ikauniyek, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, A. K. Zitmanis, E. M. Ozols, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee V. P. Sobolev and instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Ye. G. Kuznetsov took part in the work of the meeting.

Pugo Speech

WA081212 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 May 84 pp 1-2

[Report on the speech of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia B. K. Pugo at the 12 May meeting of the Latvian republic party aktiv in Riga (LATINFORM)]

[Text] Comrades! As is known, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum was held on 10 April, B. K. Pugo said. The plenum examined and approved of the suggestions of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on the organizational and other questions, which are connected with the holdings of the First Session, 11th Convocation, of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and discussed the questions of the further improvement of the work of the soviets of people's deputies and the Basic Directions of the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko delivered a major speech at the plenum. This speech is a political document of exceptional importance and convincing confirmation of the concern of the party about the well-being and peaceful life of the people and about the acceleration of the economic and social progress of our homeland. In this most important program document, on the basis of the isntructions of the 26th party congress andn the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the means of increasing the role of the soviets of people's deputies in the implementation of CPSU policy are thoroughly and comprehensively substantiated, principled evaluations and conclusions on the problems of the development of public education are given and the directions of the further activity of the party and the Soviet state are specified.

The main essence of the issues, which were discussed at the plenum, consists in putting to use those reserves of the stepping up of the activity of the masses, which are incorporated in the further improvement of socialist democracy and the entire political system of our society.

At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which was held after that, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K. U. Chernenko was unanimously elected Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This decision was greeted in our republic, as everywhere in the country, with enormous enthusiasm and unanimous approval, for it is in full accord with the highest interests and Soviet society and is based on the practice of the building of the party and state of recent years. In it there is the national recognition of the outstanding professional and personal qualities of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, the most abundant political and life experience and organizing talent of Konstan Ustinovich. The communists and all the working people of Latvia, as all the Soviet people, fervently approve of and fully support the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and regard them as a display of the monolithic unity of the party and the people and as convincing evidence of the constant concern of the party about the consolidation of the might of the socialist homeland and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

The documents of the April Plenum, the speech at it of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, as well as his other speeches are providing a new stimulus to the national creative work, the basic directions of which were specified by the 26th party congress and were developed and clarified by the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Allow me, comrades, B. K. Pugo said, on your behalf, on behalf of the communists and all the working people of the republic to fervently and heartily congratulate Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko -- our outstanding, tried and energetic party leader -- on his unanimous election to the highest post of the Soviet state and to wish him sound health and new great achievements in his manysided and fruitful party and state activity in the name of the further prosperity of our great multinational homeland, for the good of peace and the happiness of the people.

The scale of the tasks being worked on today on the increase of the efficiency of the economy and the improvement of the life of the Soviet people, as never before, requires important, carefully weighed decisions, much organizing work, in short, the full exertion of efforts. The Central Committee, its Politburo and Secretariat are showing us an example of precisely such a truly Leninist style of leadership.

The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum stressed that at present, when the country has come to the extremely crucial, concluding stage of the five-year plan, it would be proper if we communists forbid ourselves any weakness whatsoever. And our first concern is about the unconditional fulfillment of the assignments of 1984 and the five-year plan as a whole. Anxiety, Comrade K. U. Chernenko said, even, if you wish, alarm about the state plan should not leave us for a minute. It is necessary to evaluate the results of our work this year precisely from such a standpoint.

As a whole these results are reassuring. Practically all the sectors of the economy coped with the program of 4 months. The plan on the sale of industrial products was fulfilled by 102.7 percent. Various items worth more than 70 million rubles were sold in excess of the plan, which is significantly greater than the assumed obligations. The counterplans and socialist obligations on the above-plan increase of labor productivity by 1 percent and the additional decrease of the product cost by 0.5 percent are being fulfilled.

Labor productivity increased by 4.9 percent as against 1.9 percent according to the plan. The entire increase of the production volume was obtained by means of this factor.

In carrying out the assignments of the Food Program, the workers of agriculture exceeded the plans of the purchases of livestock and poultry, milk and eggs.

Construction workers increased the amounts of contracting work. They coped with the plan of the placement of apartment houses into operation. The workers of transportation, communications, trade and consumer services worked quite well. Railroad workers, seamen, and aviators and communications workers achieved appreciable indicators in the campaign for the above-plen increase of labor productivity and the additional decrease of the production cost of transportation and services.

All this, as they say, is our advantage. However, this does not give us the slightest pretext for complacency. In analyzing what has been achieved from the lofty positions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, we should frankly admit that far from everything here is being done as was planned.

There are still many shortcomings in the work of industry. All the internal reserves of the increase of production efficiency have not been put to use, the achievements of science and technology, advanced labor methods and the experience of the best collectives are being introduced slowly. The cases of the violation of labor and technological discipline have not been eliminated, the losses of working time are still large.

A number of enterprises did not cope with the plan on the sale of products. Among those with the greatest arrears are the Latrybprom Association (General Director Comrade V. Ye. Kireyev, Party Committee Secretary Comrade V. N. Khamanov), the Latvian Plywood Association (General Director Comrade Yu. Ya. Bikis, Party Committee Secretary Comrade P. I. Masyakin), the Riga Tobacco Factory (Director Comrade V. K. Bolokhovets, Party Organization Secretary Comrade V. D. Sinitsyn), the Iyetsava Mixed Fodder Plant (Director Comrade M. B. Goveyko, Party Organization Secretary Comrade A. P. Kichko) and others.

The socialist obligations of the working people of the republic on the increase of the proportion of products with the Seal of Quality in the total production volume by the end of the five-year plan to 25 percent were under the threat of disruption. The greatest lag here was allowed at the Ventspils Fan Plant (Director Comrade A. A. Kargapolov, Party Organization Secretary Comrade Yu. Ye. Plemyanik), at the Mara Production Association (Director Comrade V. D. Miloslavskiy, Party Committee Secretary Comrade F. T. Karpova) and the Primays mays Production Association (General Director Comrade I. A. Benin, Party Committee Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Uskov) and at the Talsi Metalworking Plant (Director Comrade E. K. Andreyson, Party Organization Secretary Comrade Yu. A. Chalna).

So far the unsound practice of the adjustment of plans has not been elimited. The fact that cases of the disruption of contractual obligations on deliveries continue to occur, is causing particular anxiety. The plan of 4 months on the sale of products with allowance made for the contractual obligations was fulfilled by about 99 percent. The amount of insufficiently delivered products came to nearly 24 million rubles.

A significant number of associations and enterprises did not cope with the plan assignments on this indicator. Their proportion is especially high in the construction materials industry (71 percent), forestry and the timber industry (68 percent) and light industry (67 percent).

The city and rayon party committees, soviet and economic organs and ministers Comrades Yu. N. Yura, L. P. Vitols, and E. Ya. Yablonskiy personally are obliged to do everything necessary in order to achieve this year a radical change in the observance of the discipline of deliveries. For this it is necessary to utilize fully the experience of the VEF and Elektrostroyinstrument Associations and other leading enterprises of the republic, where they know how to plan and work smoothly and to fulfill their contractual obligations punctually.

As the speaker indicated, the progress of the fulfillment of the counterplans and socialist obligations on the additional decrease of the product cost also cannot satisfy us. Many collectives did not achieve the planned level with respect to this indicator.

This applies first of all to the associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Wood Processing Industry (Minister Comrade V. Ya. Birkenfel'd), the Ministry of Procurement (Minister Comrade Z. V. Girgenson) and the Ministry of Light Industry (Minister Comrade E. Ya. Yablonskiy).

The economic managers, specialists and party organizations of individual enterprises, particularly the Radiotekhnika Association (Comrades R. F. Shchupanovskiy and G. V. Khalilin), the Avtoelektropribor Plant (Comrades G. B. Urvantsev and G. A. Grigor'yev) and the Yelgavmash Plant (Comrades U. S. Kovalev and A. V. Zharov), approached light-mindedly such an important statewide assignment as the additional decrease of the product cost is.

There is the need to especially stress today that until the bottlenecks of production, such as the losses of working time due to the low oganization of labor, the use of backward technology and unproductive equipment, the excessive consumption of materials, raw materials, electric power, head and so on, are eliminated everywhere, until then we will not be able to achieve the complete solution of this most important problem.

The work, which is being performed on the development of animal husbandry and other sectors of agriculture, needs serious improvement. Especially as here the changeover to intensive methods of management and the putting to use of untapped reserves for the present are proceeding slowly. During the first quarter seven rayons of the republic -- Ventspilsskiy, Limbazhskiy, Ludzenskiy, Madonskiy and others -- ruined the assignment on the sale of meat to the state. In several rayons the poor work of a large number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes is concealed behind the overall favorable figures. In Tsesisskiy Rayon, for example, 15 of the 26 farms did not cope with the quarterly plan of the sale of livestock and poultry to the state, while 8 farms did not cope with the plan on the sale of milk.

The Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, when examining recently the question of the organizing and political work of the Tsesisskiy Rayon Party Committee on the carrying out of the wintering of livestock and the increase of the output of products of animal husbandry during the spring-summer period of 1984, strictly pointed out to First Secretary of the Rayon Committee Comrade E. P. Rode, Chairman of the Rayon Soviet Executive Committee Comrade G. P. Viksna and Chairman of the Rayon Agro-Industrial Association Comrade R. Ya. Rukis the unsatisfactory work on the development of animal husbandry.

The rayon party committees, the rayon agro-industrial associations and the sovoet and agricultural organs should take comprehensive steps for the fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. For these purposes it is extremely important to increase the role of the rayon agro-industrial associations and to utilize more completely the rights and opportunities, which have been given to them, especially on the improvement of intersectorial ties, the improvement of planning and the introduction in production of economic methods of management and advanced forms of the organization and stimulation of labor.

It is necessary to increase everywhere the efforts on the increase of the output of products of agriculture, and first of all milk and meat, so as to make up for the lag which was allowed during the first years of the five-year plan.

Much has to be done for the radical improvement of matters in capital construction, B.K. Pugo said further. Here, as before, many unsolved problems remain. The republic Ministry of Construction from year to year has not fulfilled the assignment on the amount of contracting operations. The lag with respect to capital investments and construction and installation work in Valskiy, Ventspilsskiy and Ogrskiy Rayons has reached, for example, 40 percent.

The shortcomings in planning, designing and estimating and in the organization and management of capital construction have still not been eliminated in our republic. The responsibility of the client ministries, their associations and enterprises, as well as construction organizations for the fulfillment of the established assignments, the effective use of capital investments and the improvement of the financial and economic indicators in construction has been reduced.

The party committees and soviet and economic organs are obliged to increase significantly the demandingness on the managers of construction organizations, as well as client enterprises. The smooth operation of transport, especially rail transport, which for the present is not coping with the assignments on the transportation of imported freight, industrial raw materials, chemicals, motor vehicles and agricultural machinery and is not ensure the decrease of the layovers of cars for loading, should be organized more steadily and purposefully.

Inadequate attention is still being devoted to the introduction of advanced forms of trade and consumer service. The number of complaints of the population about the low quality of service and the failure to observe the deadlines of the filling of orders is not decreasing. The development of public dining and personal service at a number of production enterprises lags behind the requirements of the day. In general, in the words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the situation in our country is not at all such that it would be possible to do without the further increase of the intensity of our economic work at the extremely important, final stage of the five-year plan.

The party committees, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations should eliminate more vigorously the existing shortcomings and oversights, increase the responsibility of personnel for the assigned matter and tighten up discipline and order.

The republic Council of Ministers should increase even more the demandingness on the executives of ministries and departments for the fulfillment of the plans and assignments and for the assurance of the stable operation of subordinate enterprises. The accountability for any disruption and for any flaws in workmanship, which have been committed this year, should be stricter than ever.

In this connection, as was stressed at the April Central Committee Plenum, it is necessary to use better the reserves of the increase of the activity of the masses, which are incorporated in the futher improvement of socialist democracy and entire political system of society. And first of all in the improvement of the activity of the soviets.

In our republic more than 23,500 deputies have been elected to the organs of Soviet power. This is a mighty detachment which is capable of solving the most important problems. And the soviets today are making a significant contribution to the fulfillment of the plans of economic and social development. In recent years the activity of the deputies has been stepped up in their own electoral districts, at enterprises and institutions and in collectives at the place of their main job. More than 530 territorial and production groups of deputies are at work in our republic.

Nearly 4,000 permanent commissions, of which about 80 percent of all the deputies and more than 16,000 activists are members, are performing much work on the study of the state of affairs locally, the elaboration of recommendations, the preparation of decisions of the soviets and the soviet executive committees and the monitoring of their fulfillment.

While speaking about the increase of the role of the soviets of people's deputies, B.K. Pugo, in particular, cited the experience of the Riga City Soviet and its Executive Committee, which have developed a system which makes it possible to establish the degree of participation of the majority of enterprises and organizations in the socio-economic development of the city, and of the Daugavpils City Soviet, in which many questions of the development of municipal services are being successfully settled in close contact with the largest industrial enterprise of the city -- the Khimvolokno Production Association -- by actively involving in this important matter the sectorial ministry, under the jurisdiction of which the association is.

In recent times the practice of the examination of the questions of socioeconomic development by the executive committees of the local soviets jointly with the ministries, departments and state committees of the republic has been spread, which is contributing to the better combination of the sectorial and territorial principles of management and the more efficient solution of ripe problems. This experience is also being used effectively in the Liyepaya and Rezekne City Soviet Executive Committees and the Valmiyerskiy, Kuldigskiy and other rayon soviet executive committees.

However, as was noted at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the enormous potential of the soviets is still being realized inadequately. They do not always display the proper persistence in the exercise of their rights. Our executive committees, the speaker noted, are tolerating the fact that many union and republic ministries are still attempting to act in circumvention of the local soviets. While concentrating their activity on the construction and renovation of industrial facilities, they frequently do not devote proper attention to housing construction and to social and cultural facilities.

As a result of the weakening of the control of the soviets over the progress of the implementation of social programs in our republic apartment houses, hospitals and children's institutions are frequently not put into operation on time. Unfinished projects at times are accepted as finished projects. Violations of conservation norms and regulations are being allowed.

The speaker expressed criticism directed at the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, which is not allocating adequate capital investments for the construction of housing and kindergartens for the RAF Microbus Plant in Yelgava. The Liyepaya Haberdashery Plant also found itself in a similar situation.

The Riga Rigas apgerbs, Darba spars and Dayl'rade Associations are not devoting adequate attention to the questions of the social development of their affiliates, which are located in Stuchkinskiy Rayon.

There is one solution here: the soviets should erect a stronger barrier against departmentalism and ensure the comprehensive development of the cities and rayons of the republic.

There are also other problems, in the solution of which the soviets are still not displaying the proper activeness.

The large number of written and oral appeals of the residents of the republic to party organs attests to this. Their analysis testifies that in the majority of them it is a question of shortcomings and various kinds of violations, which can and should be eliminated by soviet and economic organs locally. Especially many reproaches and justified complaints are being received about the distribution of living space, municipal services and the unsatisfactory progress of the repair of available housing. That is, with respect to the questions which precisely the soviets are obliged to settle.

The reasons here are clear: the executive committees of the soviets, ministries and departments and economic managers frequently examine the complaints and statements of the workers superficially and with a delay and often confine themselves to formal replies and to promises which are sonorous in form, but empty.

This must not be tolerated. Soviet and economic workers and the executives of public organizations should be most attentive to the needs and demands of the working people. All the methods of party influence on the activity of the soviets must be used in order to increase its effectiveness and to eliminate all elements of formalism.

This demand is being made on all party committees and all party organizations. They should increase the demandingness on the communist deputies, through whom the party carries out its leading role in the soviets, and are obliged to analyze how responsibly the communists perform their duties as deputies, how they unit around themselves all the people's representatives and direct their creative initiative. It is necessary to study self-critically and, what is the most important thing, increase everywhere in this matter the role of the party groups of the soviets.

The goal of all this work is to increase the responsibility of the soviets for the more complete meeting of the demands of the residents of the republic, the supply of the population with consumer goods, the fulfillment of the plans of the construction of housing and sociocultural facilities, the utmost improvement of all aspects of the life and way of life of the working people and the stepping up of the campaign against offenses.

And the main thing is that we should try to see to it that the sovereignty of the soviets, which is set down in the Constitution, would everywhere and constantly find its expression in both the content and style of their activity. In this connection it is necessary to improve the practice of the preparation for and holding of the sessions of the soviets and the meetings of the executive committees and permanent commissions and to use them more thoroughly for the revelation of the available reserves, the criticism of shortcomings and the elaboration of thoroughly substantiated decisions.

The analysis shows that at the sessions of the local soviets planning and budget questions are mainly discussed and the problems of the development of industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, communications, housing and municipal services and the provision of amenities are quite rarely examined. Not all the deputies are taking a specific part in the preparation of materials at the session and in the work of the permanent commissions. The permanent commissions, which are called

upon in reality to constantly keep in touch with our economic life, to respond in good time to the needs of the national economy, to help to arrive at sound economic decisions of the soviets and their executive organs and to monitor systematically the fulfillment of these decisions, should improve their work significantly.

The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, B.K. Pugo said further, posed with particular urgency the question of the increase of the role and responsibility of executives in the accomplishment of national economic tasks, since the success of the matter depends on their personal initiative and their ability to organize the concerted, united work of the collective.

Unfortunately, today it is necessary to speak again about the fact that some of our executives are slowly reorganizing their work in the spirit of the present demands of the party and government.

The recent examination in the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia of the progress of the fulfillment of the comprehensive goal program on the increase of the efficiency of capital construction once again confirmed the obvious of this fact. The Buro noted that the upsetting of many very important assignments on the improvement of construction, especially on the increase of the capacities of contracting organizations and the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress was allowed through the fault of executives of the republic State Committee for Construction Affairs and Ministry of Construction.

The city and rayon party committees, primary party organizations and soviet and economic organs should take under unremitting control the progress of the implementation of the program measures and should constantly increase, I would say, make as strict as possible the accountability of each specific worker for each assigned matter.

In the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko the role of the soviets in the exacting and objective evaluation of the work of economic managers of all levels was especially emphasized. A well thought-out system is needed in the work with personnel, as nowhere else. A specific practice of training a reserve for promotion has been formed in the party organization of the republic. However, as was noted at the April Plenum, when it is necessary to find a capable person for a responsible post, at times it is extremely difficult to do this.

Now it turns out on checking that our reserve is frequently fictitious. This happens because the city and rayon party committees and the executive committees of the local soviets know people poorly, study inadequately the professional and moral qualities of the workers, who have been included in the reserve for promotion, and help them poorly to develop professionally and to improve themselves.

It is possible to judge how successfully one manager or another is working not only from the complete and timely fulfillment of the plan indicators and contractual obligations, but also from the real efforts which are aimed at the improvement of the working and living conditions of people.

The mass of working people, V.I. Lenin noted, discerns with the greatest sensitivity the difference between honest and devoted communists and the kind who instill aversion for the person who by the sweat of his brow earns his bread, for the person who does not have any privileges and any "ways to the authorities." In the work with personnel the party, soviet and economic organs should invariably be guided by Leninist principles, regarding promotion to any responsible post as a kind of credit of confidence, which has been given by the people. And this confidence should be justified by conscientious labor and irreprochable behavior.

Then B.K. Pugo dwelled on the questions of the all-round improvement of the system of management of the national economy and the search for new forms and structures of economic activity. The increasing scale and complexity of production and the economic relations between enterprises and sectors, as well as within enterprises are imposing great additional duties on management personnel. Under these conditions it is important to ensure the optimum ratio of the number of workers who are employed at the works and in management.

The commenced work on the improvement of the economic mechanism and the improvement of the structure of management in the end should provide precisely such a ratio and erect a barrier against the groundless swelling of administrative personnel.

It is no less important to constantly improve the organization and technical equipment of management labor.

Serious attention at the meeting of the aktiv was devoted to the specific directions of the improvement of the style of activity of the soviets. And first of all to the improvement of their monitoring functions. It is impossible not to see, B.K. Pugo noted, that the mechanism of monitoring is causing in our republic serious irregularities and frequently runs idle. Let us take the following example. In 3 years of the current five-year plan a limit of construction and installation work in the amount of about 15 million rubles was allocated for the development of trade and public dining by means of 5-percent deductions from housing construction. In fact less than 10 million rubles were dissimilated. These assets are being assimilated especially poorly in the cities of Liyepaya, Ventspils, Yelgava and Riga. The appropriate steps for the correction of the situation have also not been taken this year.

The situation with the 4-percent deductions for the development of the personal service of the working people, especially at industrial enterprises, is even worse. The executive committees of the city and rayon soviets, the communist deputies and the permanent commissions are obliged to exert all the necessary efforts so that public dining and the personal service of people at the works would be organized in the full amount, with respect to all the basis types of service.

In the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, it was noted that such an effective form of monitoring as the inquiry of deputies is being used inadequately. This criticism also fully applies to our republic. The task of the party committees, all the communist deputies and the party groups in the soviets is to increase the effectiveness of the inquiries and to implement the strict monitoring of their fulfillment.

Another important aspect of the monitoring work of the soviets, to which attention was devoted at the April Plenum, is the monitoring of the fulfillment of their own decisions and the observance of Soviet laws. We frequently come across such a situation. For example, the five-year or annually plan has just been discussed and has been unanimously approved. It, therefore, has acquired the force of law. But what h ppens afterwards? Individual ministries, departments, economic managers and executive committees of the local soviets, instead of displaying persistence and initiative and accomplishing in good time the posed tasks, instead of fully utilizing the rights granted to them and the available resources, frequently turn to the republic government with regard to questions, which are within their own competence, or without proper grounds demand the allocation of additional material resources and monetary assets in excess of what has already been allocated to them in accordance with the plan.
It is necessary to put an end to this unsound practice. Activeness and efficiency should be displayed when drawing up the plans and discussing them in the commissions and at the sessions of the soviets. Here it is necessary to argue, to defend the interests of the voters, which are expressed in their mandates and to fight for one's own opinion. And when the plan has become a law, it is necessary to respect, observe and, what is the main thing, irreprochably fulfill it.

And this is not only a question of economic discipline. At the April Plenum it was especially stressed that this is a question of party and political responsibility. Precisely party and political responsibility.

The questions of the improvement of international relations hold an important place in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko. The invariability and consistency of the Leninist national policy are confirmed anew in it. The attention of the soviets and party organizations is directed to the fact that in such a multinational country as ours the tasks of the improvement of the unity of the international and the national cannot but be taken into account and cannot be removed from the agenda.

The formed international relations in our state as a whole and the republic in particular are not something that is fixed, invariable and not subject to the influence of new circumstances and time. And this means that, when developing the existing forms and methods of work, which have justified themselves, it is also necessary to constantly seek other ones, which promote the flourishing of nations and their convergence.

The party organizations and soviets of people's deputies should constantly show concern about all this. It is necessary to improve the political educational and mass cultural work among the population, especially young people, to aim it at the increase of the level of education and the labor and social activeness of the residents of the republic and to educate the working people in the spirit of mutual respect, friendship and good organization, love for the Soviet homeland and the willingness to defend the great achievements of socialism.

Further B.K. Pugo dwelled on the questions connected with the reform of the general educational and vocational school. As is known, the working people of our republic discussed the draft of the CPSU Central Committee with a sense of great satisfaction, with interest and thoroughly. Some 850,000 people took part in its discussion. They submitted more than 13,500 remarks, additions and amplifications. The national discussion of the draft of the CPSU Central Committee confirms in the best possible way the humanistic essence and genuine democratism of the Soviet state and the constant concern of the party about the spiritual development of the people.

The main goal of the reform is to raise the work of the general educational and vocational school to a qualitatively new level, to a level which conforms to the conditions and needs of mature socialism, to increase the quality of the education and civic training of young people and their preparation for life and labor and to eliminate the shortcomings which exist in the activity of the school.

The implementation of the reform, it was indicated at the April Central Committee Plenum, will make it possible to improve radically the labor training and vocational guidance of school children on the basis of the combination of instruction with productive labor and to improve the training of a skilled regulator labor force at vocational and technical schools and to supplement the universal secondary education of young people with a universal vocational education.

Now when the document on the reform has acquired the force of law, it is necessary to see to it that its ideas would be completely implemented.

Here it is important, as was noted at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, not to lose sight of our strategic reference point -- the formation of a thoroughly developed individual. The fundamentally new positions in the organization of education are making increased demands on the city and rayon party committees, the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies and the party organizations of schools, the corresponding ministries and departments, vocational and technical schools and base enterprises. We have a reliable basis, adequate experience and means for the realization of the provisions of the reform.

In the republic there are 1,040 general educational schools, vocational and technical schools and secondary specialized educational institutions. The different forms of public education are constantly being developed. The needs of the population for institutions of the boarding school type and for schools and groups with an extended day in practice are being completely met.

Specific conditions for the organization of the labor training of school children -- educational workshops, interschool educational production combines and sections at enterprises -- have been created.

The city and rayon party committees, the local soviets and teaching collectives have begun to devote more attention to the vocational guidance of young people, especially for working class occupations. This is already yielding tangible results. To be brief, we have all the necessary conditions in order to improve the work on the communist education of the rising generation in conformity with the requirements of the reform.

In the republic, as the speaker noted, considerable experience in the organization of the labor education of students has been gained. At the same time substantial shortcomings and oversights also exist. Many schools are still training young people poorly for labor activity. Diligence, the treatment of labor as the prime need of life and an interest in production and working class occupations have not been cultivated among a significant portion of the students.

In recent years the influx of graduates into industry, agriculture and the service sphere has practically not increased. The annual nonfulfillment of the assignments on the sending of young people to agricultural and construction vocational and technical schools attests to the omissions in labor education and vocational guidance. Individual industrial and agricultural enterprises, which are not taking an active part in the work on the labor training of school children, are also to blame for this.

The reform proposes to oblige legislatively the base enterprises in the exercise of the rights of their structural subdivisions to set up school and interschool workshops, educational shops and sections, student production brigades and camps of labor and relaxation, to allocate equipment, machinery and materials, to send specialists and to carry out the renuneration of the labor of school children. In all this work with young people it is necessary to take into account the achievements of technical progress, the present directions in the development of the national economy and the appearance of new occupations.

In conformity with the decree of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum we need to organize the systematic, socially use labor of 170,000 students from the fifth to the graduating grades. For these purposes the republic Council of Ministers should attach to the schools base enterprises and should make them, along with the general educational school, responsible for the organization of the labor training of students.

The executive committees of the local soviets are obliged to study in earnest the questions of the labor training of students. The determination of the type of labor education of school children and the specific content of their socially useful, productive labor are assigned to them.

The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must determine the possibilities of the training of the necessary personnel for labor education and training. The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, which were adopted after the April Plenum, give clear guidelines of this work.

The problems of vocational and technical education are also fundamentally connected with school problems. The role of vocational and technical schools in the supply of the national economy with politically mature, educated workers will increase from year to year. At present 28 percent of the graduates of 8-year schools choose vocational and technical schools for the continuation of studies and the acquisition of a specialty.

The further expansion of the network of secondary vocational and technical schools is envisaged by the plan of the economic and social development of the republic. It is anticipated that by the end of 12th Five-Year Plan up to 40 percent of the total number of graduates of the incomplete secondary school will enroll in these schools. The task is being posed in such a way that all the basic sectors of industry would have their own secondary vocational and technical schools, while by 1990 all rural rayons would. It goes without saying that this matter is difficult, especially if you consider that at present only 13 rayons have them.

One of the urgent questions is the proper planning of the training of personnel by occupations. At present this plan is formed in conformity with the orders of enterprises. However, in many instances the orders are drawn up unsoundly, without regard for the prospect of the development of production. It is impossible to call such an approach to the training of a regular labor force under the conditions of the sharply aggravated shortage of manpower resources anything but superficial. The State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Labor, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, as well as the base enterprises should establish the proper order here.

It is also impossible to regard as normal such a situation when today at some vocational and technical schools there are no production workshops and dining rooms, there are not enough study rooms and dormitories, when nearly a third of the schools are located in adapted facilities. The party organizations and the management of the base enterprises jointly with the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education are obliged to examine objectively the state of affairs at each school and to take the necessary steps for their sound activity.

The speaker directed attention to the fact that, as before, few school graduates aspire to master machine tool and construction specialties and to become stock breeders. This has already been spoken about repeatedly, but the effective levers of influence on this process for the present are still being used poorly.

While speaking about the improvement of educational and training work, B.K. Pugo noted that as a whole the teaching collectives of schools and vocational and technical schools are achieving quite good results in the training and education of the rising generation. However, there are also many unsolved problems here. As before, the students are displaying poor knowledge in mathematics, literature and their native language. In many cases the responsibility of teachers for the objective evaluation of the knowledge of students has been minimized.

The gradual transition to the teaching of children starting at the age of 6 years requires great efforts. In the schools and kindergartens of the republic 83 percent of the 6-year-olds are already prepared for school. With each year their number will increase. Institutions of public education and the executive committees of the local soviets should prepare carefully for this.

The coming revision of the curricula, syllabuses and textbooks, which has been assigned to the organs of public education and the institutions of pedagogical science, will also affect our republic. It is very important here, as was noted at the April Central Committee Plenum, when relieving the syllabuses and developing new explanatory textbooks, not to simplify them ideologically and not to decrease the scientific level of teaching. This is the task of both the republic Ministry of Education and its scientific research institute of pedagogy.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the Basic Directions of the Reform of the General Educational and Vocational School aims the teaching collectives of educational institutions most resolutely at the further improvement of the study, along with the native language, of Russian, which has been accepted voluntarily by all the peoples of the USSR as the language of international communication. We have to see to it everywhere that fluency in Russian would become the norm for the young people who are graduating from secondary educational institutions.

A prominent place in the public education system belongs to secondary specialized educational institutions. Today more than 41,000 boys and girls of the republic are studying more than 100 specialties at tekhnikums and schools. During this school year the training of middle-level specialists for the chemical industry was begun for the first time, the training of technicians for the production and operation of industrial robots was planned and the graduating class of personnel for the elementary grades of general educational schools and preschool institutions is being increased. At the same time attention was directed in the report to such a problem as the orientation of young people, including working young people, toward studies at secondary specialized educational institutions.

The city and rayon party committees, the executive committees of the city and rayon soviets, ministries and departments should resolutely overcome the shortcomings in the staffing of tekhnikums and schools and in the organization of educational and training work and should use widely the combination of experienced and young personnel.

The further improvement of ideological and political education and military and patriotic work among young people, B.K. Pugo further stressed, should be a subject of constant concern of party committees and organizations. Its most important component is the formation of a lofty sense of pride in being a member of the socialist homeland, constant readiness for its defense and preparation for service in the ranks of the Armed Forces. This work should especially be stepped up now, when the preparation for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War is under way.

The questions of the improvement of the moral education of adolescents and the intensification of the campaign against offenses among minors require more attention. It is necessary, as was stated at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, that at school they would not only speak on the themes of communist morals, but would also teach children to fashion their behavior in conformity with them. It is necessary to develop student self-government more actively and to eliminate conventionalism, formalism and tedium from the activity of Komsomol organizations and Pioneer groups.

Behind the major, vivid, mass measures it is necessary to see without fail the specific pupil and to step up the individual work with adolescents.

The primary party organizations and teaching collectives jointly with the rayon and city Komsomol committees need to seek new forms and methods and to improve the existing forms and methods of work on the strengthening of the leading role of Komsomol in the school collective and in the increase of the independence and responsibility of public youth organizations.

Considerable space in the report was devoted to the questions of the education of the rising generation in the family. Great reserves in the improvement of the education of students lie in the further improvement of the work at the place of residence.

It is important to encompass all students by diverse mass and individual forms of educational work during nonschool hours and to organize the matter so that the school would become the center of educational work in the microrayon.

The task of the city and rayon party committees and the party organizations consists in coordinating the activity of all the participants in the educational process.

While speaking about the reform of the school, B.K. Pugo particularly emphasized that no most perfect syllabuses, textbooks and equipment will solve the problem, if there are not well-trained educational workers in the necessary number. In the large detachment of educators of the republic there are many experienced experts at their jobs and entire teaching collectives, who invariably achieve high indicators in the training and communist education of the rising generation. The teachers, who not only perform their immediate duties responsibly and creatively, but also are actively involved in the social life of the village, rayon and city, achieve genuine recognition and respect of students and the public. Their dedicated labor, devotion to the cause and lofty personal qualities have won deep respect and authority. The entire republic knows Heroes of Socialist Labor Comrades L. Ya. Reyzin', F. Ya. Kokin and E. A. Biyezin'sh and People's Teacher of the USSR Comrade Ya. Ya. Vilmane.

More than 360 of our teachers have been elected members of party organs and deputies of the soviets of people's deputies. Among the educators of the republic there are 475 honored teachers and about 4,000 outstanding workers of public education and vocational and technical education of the USSR and the Latvian SSR. In accordance with the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone 119 educators were awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

At the same time the problem of personnel for the general educational school and preschool institutions still exists. Under the conditions of the implementation of the reform the occupational level of the teachers of general educational schools, where every fourth teacher does not have a higher education, cannot satisfy us. There are not enough instructors of Russian, Latvian and history, teachers of the elementary grades, workers of preschool institutions and foremen of on-the-job training.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the party committees and the rector's offices of the state university and the Daugavpils and Liyepaya Pedagogical Institutes in close cooperation with the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Education should already now examine, who will train, when and to what extent teachers who are specialists in labor education and supervisors of initial military training.

It is necessary in the immediate future to review the existing comprehensive goal program on the training and attachment of pedagogical personnel in the republic so as to meet the entire need for pedagogical personnel. The system of the selection of young people for pedagogical higher educational institutions should be improved, the role of public education organs and Komsomol committees in this matter should be increased. The executive committees of the local soviets should display greater concern about the workers of schools and vocational and technical schools in the plan of their provision with living space, medical service and the improvement of the organization of relaxation.

The institutions of culture and our creative unions should make a large contribution to the diverse work on the formation among students of a general outlook and artistic taste. The tasks of literary people, journalists, movie makers and figures of the theater are to produce more artistic works with a positive hero -- an educator, a teacher, a foreman. To look more penetratingly into life. To reveal in an artistically convincing way what is new, creative and useful in school affairs, which is arising in practice.

Summarizing what had been said, B.K. Pugo especially noted: everything that is of value in the modern school, everything that has withstood the test of time, should be maintained and used creatively. At the same time pedagogical practice is obliged to enrich itself constantly with advanced methods and means of work.

The implementation of the basic provisions of the reform, undoubtedly, will promote the improvement of the preparation of young people for life, labor and active public work and the increase of the level of education and culture of the Soviet people.

The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum furnished the party and all the Soviet people with clear guidelines for the future and specified the most important directions of the work on the improvement of mature socialism.

We are now entering the period of the immediate preparation for a historical event in the life of the party -- the next CPSU Congress. It is necessary not only to summarize what has been done, but, what is the most important thing, to consolidate what has been achieved and to speed up the pace of our progress.

The city and rayon party committees, the ministries and departments and soviet, economic and public organizations should draw the proper conclusions from the results of the work for 4 months, should look more deeply into the activity of every enterprise, every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, should evaluate its results more strictly and should focus attention on the pulling up of the lagging sections and on the utmost increase of production efficiency.

In agriculture it is necessary to exert the maximum efforts for the tightening up of discipline and order, for the assurance of the efficient and high quality performance of all operations and the achievement of the largest harvests and greatest productivity of animal husbandry. We will evaluate the activity of each unit of the agro-industrial complex by how labor productively increases there, the production cost decreases and the output of products increases.

The postulates and conclusions, which are contained in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the meeting with workers of the Moscow Serp i molot Plant, are promoting in the best possible way the successful accomplishment of the tasks facing us.

In all the ministries and departments, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all labor collectives it is necessary to elaborate specific steps on the practical implementation of the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko. It is extremely important to concentrate the efforts of communists and all the working people on the further development of the socialist competition for the fulfillment and exceeding of the plans of 1984 and the five-year-plan as a whole and the obligations on the above-plan increase of labor productivity by 1 percent and the additional decrease of the product cost by 0.5 percent.

Particular attention should be directed to the introduction of the latest achievements of science and advanced know-how, the acceleration of the renovation and retooling of production, the irreproachable fulfillment of contractual obligations on deliveries, the gradual increase of the output of high quality products and the tightening up of the policy of economy.

In conclusion B.K. Pugo expressed confidence that the communists and all the working people of the republic would exert every effort for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the plans of this year and the five-year plan as a whole.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS LATVIAN CP JUBILEE

PM210903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulates the Communists and all working people of the Latvian SSR on a notable event -- the 80th anniversary of the formation of the Latvian Communisty Party.

Founded in June 1904, the Latvian Communist Party has traveled a glorious historical path. Under its leadership Latvian workers and peasants struggled selflessly against tsarist autocracy and made their contribution to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Lettish red riflemen will remain forever a symbol of courage and devotion to the Soviet motherland. At all stages of the struggle against the landowner-capitalist yoke the Latvian Bolsheviks were with Lenin and the party he created. The Latvian Communist Party has invariably asserted in the Lettish workers movement the ideas of socialist revolution, proletarian internationalism, friendship, and solidarity among working people of all nations.

After the revolution in Latvia was defeated under the onslaught of the combined forces of international imperialism and the national bourgeoisie, the Latvian Communist Party did not lay down its arms. Under the hard conditions of underground existence it headed the Latvian people's struggle for the restoration of Soviet power. This struggle, with the Soviet Union's international support, ended in July 1940 with the victorious socialist revolution, which marked a fundamental turn in Latvia's history. In compliance with the people's will, the Latvian SSR voluntarily joined the fraternal family of Soviet republics and implemented profound socialist transformations. In the grim years of the Great Patriotic War the Latvian Communists acted as the organizers of the rebuff given to the fascist invaders.

In the postwar years the republic's party organization, under the CPSU Central Committee's leadership, mobilized the efforts of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia to restore an economy devastated by the war. Relying on the selfless aid of our country's fraternal peoples and above all the great Russian people, the Latvian SSR achieved major successes. Soviet Latvia now is a highly developed industrial republic with a multisectoral, modern industry, large-scale mechanized agriculture, and progressive socialist culture. The people's material prosperity is constantly increasing.

The Latvian Communist Party is now directing the working people's efforts toward fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and of the tasks set in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The workers in the republic's economy are struggling persistently for the successful fulfillment of the tasks for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The results of the Latvian Communist Party's heroic 80-year path sincerely gladden the Communists of our country and all Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the Latvian Communist Party will continue to bear aloft Lenin's banner, raise the militancy of its ranks, and develop the masses' creative activeness, and will achieve new successes in boosting the republic's economy and culture.

[signed] The CPSU Central Committee

RELIGION CRITICIZED IN ALMA-ATA ARTICLE

LD220945 Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN in Kazakh 10 Jun 84 p 3

["Unsubstantial Beliefs -- Science is Illumination, Religion is Trouble"]

[Text] Being guided by Marxist-Leninist science, as a result of rich facts and experiences of all branches of science, Soviet scientists made clear the social-gnosiological and historical secret of religion, also publicizing its reactionary meaning in the development of human society. The number of believers among us is very low. However, these few cause harm to other people around them.

For instance, one blind belief is rumor of the other world. According to mullahs, there are eight palaces in the other world named 'paradise' and there are seven 'hells' which will be used for punishing the sinners. Good and sinless people will live in paradise, but sinners will suffer from every kind of punishment in hell.

These religious fantasies about the other world cause difficulties by the distortion of many wrong traditional rules. One of them concerns funerals. According to the Islamic religion, there is a spirit in the body of human being, though it has been created before the body, according to the order of God, and has been kept in a different place. A human being can die but the soul does not. The soul is taken away from the body by Azrael [angel of death] This is what death means. Supposedly, Azrael gives souls back to their owners in the other world. Religious people spread these sort of rumors, and these sort of ideas are publicized.

The real intention of mullahs becomes apparent when the laying out service begins. If a prosperous person dies, mullahs prepare the corpse for funeral immediately -- the earnings are much better in such a case. However, they try not to prepare the funeral ceremony if a poor person dies. The dead person's family always spend lots of money and makes offerings at the time of 3d, 7th, 40th day and annual remembrance of a dead person. Mullahs receive so much money on these days of remembrance.

For workers, one of the traps set by dogmatists, who are shameless and greedy, is named 'transferring sins' [davyr ustatuy] They say that it is possible in this world to forgive the unfulfillment of the five obligatories and all sins of a person.

For example, if a man dies at the age of 94, his son asks the mullah: "Will you take my father's sins at the age of 14?" The mullah answers: "Yes, I will take them." Thus all the sins of all these years must be mentioned. Of course, the mullah charges money for this. Mullahs try to avoid the issue when a poor person's turn comes.

It is even permissible for a mullah not to attend the funeral service. It would be more respectable if laying out, funeral, burial and remembrance services could be organized by a committee from local organizations. It would be good consolation for children and relatives, to remember the goodness of the dead person at the 3d, 7th, and 40th remembrance days. There is no traditional rule in our society for detraction of a dead person.

Another rumor of religion concerns two angels named Munkir and Nankir. According to the rumor, God orders them to question everybody who dies, without any difference of religion, nation or sex. According to mullahs, Munkir and Nankir resurrect the dead for questioning, while undertakers walk 40 steps away from the graveyard. Sinless people can answer the questions correctly, but sinful ones cannot answer and they suffer. The angels again resurrect them for questioning. At that time, the corpse screams painfully.

Mankind cannot hear this voice but other creatures hear it, and they become so afraid of it that they die. It is clear that this rumor is false. Honestly, nobody sees any creature die from fear of this kind of voice.

Publicizing the reactionary face of religion, V.I. Lenin noted in his work "Socialism and Religion" that "religion is ecclesiastical oppression everywhere where people suffer from loneliness, poorness and working for others all their life." Obviously, religion is a kind of social tyranny.

At the same time, religion is against science and progress. It prevents all actions of humans concerning learning about nature, controlling the forces of nature and trying to escape from tyranny. However, science has made clear all the secrets of nature.

Our party and state pay special attention to strictly carrying out the communist educati[illegible] of workers. The tasks concerning these matters were selected in the decision of the June 1983 Plenum of the 26th CPSU Central Committee Congress. Being guided by these tasks of the party, fighters of the ideological battle, advisors, lecturers and everybody should fight against the remnants of the past.

[signed] A. Kurmangaliyev, atheist.

Member of the 'Science' Society, Alma-Ata City

BRIEFS

KARA-KALPAK PUBLICATIONS -- The Kara-Kalpak national publications network has published an extraordinary scientific book entitled "The Formation and Development of a Socialist State in Kara-Kalpak ASSR." As a result of the national [word indistinct] of the Soviet peoples in Central Asia, the Kara-Kalpak prople, who had no national identity in the past, gained their national autonomy 60 years ago. Autonomy gave the Kara-Kalpak people an opportunity to develop in freedom and the aid extended by the extraordinary nations in the Soviet Union helped them upgrade development in all the political, [word indistinct], and cultural fields to contemporary levels. The publication of newspapers and journals in the Kara-Kalpak language began with the establishment of national autonomy. A national theater and the Kara-Kalpak Writers Union were established. Representatives from the Kara-Kalpak ASSR are among the deputies elected to the august organs of the state -- the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 20 Jun 84 GF]

GAGARIN'S MOTHER DIES -- Moscow June 15 TASS -- Anna Gagarina, the mother of the world's first cosmonaut, died on June 12. She was aged 80. The life of Anna Gagarina is a remarkable example of selfless service to the motherland, exceptional diligence, and a responsible approach to one's duty, says an obituary published here today by the Military Council of the Air Force of the USSR, the Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Center, and the detachment of the cosmonauts. Anna Gagarina, the obituary says further, is the author of a book of reminiscences about her son. It has become one of the prominent documentary works about the first cosmonaut and an impassioned, arousing and instructive message to they young people. The cosmonaut's mother made her contribution to the effort to popularise the Soviet Union's achievements in the exploration of space in the interests of peace and progress. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 15 Jun 84 LD]

USSR INDUSTRIAL FIGURES FOR JANUARY-MAY

PM211051 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 84 (Signed to Press 11 June) p 4

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in the First 5 Months of 1984"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received the following USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on the results of industry's work during January-May 1984.

The plan for the first 5 months was fulfilled in terms of output sales, labor productivity growth, and production of most of the major types of output.

The industrial output volume increased by 4.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased by 5.5 percent in the same period.

The January-May plan for output sales and labor productivity growth was 102 percent fulfilled. The plan was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics.

The figures for plan fulfillment in terms of output sales, production growth rate, and labor productivity growth rate are given below:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of January-May Output Sales Volume	January-May 1984 as Percentage of January-May 1983	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	101	107	106
Oil Industry	100.5	100.4	98
Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	102	103
Gas Industry	103	107	105
Coal Industry	102	102	102
Ferrous Metallurgy	102	103	104
Nonferrous Metallurgy	102	105	105
Chemical Industry	102	107	107
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	102	105	103
Power Machine Building	102	110	111
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	104	105
Electrical Equipment Industry	103	105	107
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	108

Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	106	108
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	102	106	109
Automotive Industry	102	105	105
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	106	107
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	104	107	110
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	102	104	106
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	102	105	106
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	101	104	105
Construction Materials Industry	100.9	103	104
Light Industry	102	101	103
Food Industry	103	103	104
Fruit and Vegetable Industry	104	108	107
Meat and Dairy Industry	105	106	105
Fish Industry	106	107	107
Procurements	104	105	102
Medical Industry	101	107	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	102	108	107

The indicators for plan fulfillment in terms of output sales and production growth rate by union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

Union Republic	Percentage Fulfillment of January-May Output Sales Plan	January-May 1984 as Percentage of January-May 1983 in Terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	102	104.5
Ukraine	102	104.7
Belorussia	103	106.3
Uzbekistan	102	104.7
Kazakhstan	102	103.8

Georgia	102	106.2
Azerbaijan	102	105.1
Lithuania	103	107.1
Moldavia	104	103.9
Latvia	102	104.2
Kirghizia	103	108.4
Tajikistan	104	103.9
Armenia	103	106.1
Turkmenistan	104	101.1
Estonia	102	103.7

The production of the most important types of output was as follows:

Types of Output	Production May 1984	January to May 1984	January to May 1984 as a Percentage of January to May 1983
Electricity -- billion kilowatt-hours	113	640	106
Oil (including gas condensate) -- million metric tons	52.6	256	99.9
Gas -- billion cubic meters	48.1	242	109
Coal -- million metric tons	56.8	303	99.7
Steel -- million metric tons	13.1	65.0	102
Rolled Ferrous Metal Products (finished) -- million metric tons	9.0	45.2	102
Steel Pipes -- million metric tons	1.5	7.8	100.6
Iron Ore -- million metric tons	20.7	102	100.6
Mineral Fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrient) -- million metric tons	2.7	13.0	103
Chemical Plant Protection Agents (in standard units) -- thousand metric tons	51.6	253	106
Caustic Soda -- million metric tons	0.2	1.3	105
Sulfuric Acid -- million metric tons	2.0	10.5	102
Synthetic Resins and Plastics -- million metric tons	0.4	2.0	111

Chemical Fibers and Yarns -- thousand metric tons	112	592	108
Tires -- millions	5.1	26.9	103
AC Motors -- million kilowatt	4.2	22.5	101
Metal-Cutting Machine Tools -- million rubles	194	983	109
Metal-Cutting Machine Tools With Digital Program Control	59.8	293	122
Forging and Pressing Machines -- million rubles	57.2	282	103
Automatic Manipulators With Program Control (Industrial robots) -- thousands	1.1	5.1	158
Instruments, Automation Equipment, and Spares -- billion rubles	0.4	1.9	106
Computer Equipment and Spares -- billion rubles	0.3	1.4	114
Petroleum Industry Equipment -- million rubles	16.2	90.3	101
Chemical Equipment and Spares -- million rubles	70.3	363	107
Manufacturing Equipment and Spares for the Light and Food Industry -- million rubles	137	696	107
Mainline Diesel Locomotives -- million horsepower	0.3	1.7	101
Mainline Electric Locomotives -- million horsepower	0.3	1.7	102
Mainline Freight Cars -- thousands	4.6	24.8	100
Tractors -- million horsepower	4.1	21.1	102
Agricultural Machinery -- billion rubles	0.3	1.5	104
Machinery and Equipment for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production -- billion rubles	0.2	1.1	107
Grain Harvesting Combines -- thousands	9.5	50.2	103
Excavators -- thousands	3.5	17.7	100.8
Timber (excluding small wood procurements) -- million trimmed cubic meters	15.2	131	106

Paper -- million metric tons	0.5	2.4	104
-- of which, Newsprint -- billion square meters	2.7	13.4	104
Cement - million metric tons	11.3	54.0	102
Precast Ferroconcrete (excluding production of subsidiary enterprises) -- million cubic meters	8.8	45.1	103
Fabrics of all types -- billion square meters	1.0	5.0	104
Knitted Outerwear and Underwear -- millions	137	711	103
Leather Footwear -- million pairs	62.8	330	103
Meat (from state raw material resources) -- million metric tons	0.7	3.7	109
Sausage Products -- million metric tons	0.2	1.3	103
Edible Fish Products Including Canned Fish -- billion rubles	0.6	2.6	106
Animal Oil (from state raw material resources) -- thousand metric tons	165	510	103
Wholemilk Products in Terms of Milk (from state raw material resources) -- million metric tons	2.5	11.8	104
Margarine Products (from state raw materials resources) -- thousand metric tons	115	655	98
Vegetable Oil (from state raw material resources) -- million metric tons	0.2	1.1	99
Clocks and Watches -- millions	5.5	28.0	96
China and Earthenware -- million rubles	71.7	376	104
Radio Receivers -- millions	0.8	3.9	102
Television Sets -- millions	0.7	3.7	106
-- of which, Color Sets	0.3	1.5	107
Refrigerators and Freezers -- millions	0.5	2.4	98
-- including those with a capacity of 200 liters and over	0.2	1.2	109

Washing Machines -- millions	0.4	1.9	106
Cars -- thousands	105	552	102
Motorcycles and Motor Scooters -- thousands	95.0	486	103
Furniture -- billion rubles	0.6	3.1	106

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summarized the results of industry's work for the first 5 months of the year. The January-May plan for output sales, labor productivity growth, and production of most of the major types of goods was fulfilled by industry as a whole and by all union republics and industrial ministries.

Some 5.2 billion cubic meters of gas, 3.3 million metric tons of coal, 1 million metric tons of iron ore, 340,000 metric tons of finished rolled ferrous metal products, 147,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizers, 2,000 metric tons of chemical fibers and yarns, 300,000 tires, much machinery, equipment, instruments, tractors, and agricultural equipment, 147 million square meters of newsprint, 66 million meters of cotton, woolen, and silk fabrics, 1.2 million pairs of leather boots and shoes, 48,000 television sets, 77,000 radio receivers, 71,000 refrigerators and freezers, and a considerable quantity of food products were produced above the plan.

The plan for the volume of consumer goods production (expressed in retail prices) was fulfilled by all union republics and most industrial ministries. In comparison with the first 5 months of last year, production rose by 4.2 percent.

The total volume of industrial production increased by 4.7 percent in comparison with January-May last year, labor productivity in industry rose by 4.4 percent in the same period (as against an annual target of increasing industrial output by 3.8 percent and increasing labor productivity by 3.4 percent), and 94 percent of the increase in production between January and May was achieved by means of this factor.

High industrial production growth rates were achieved in the electricity, gas, and chemical industries, power machine building, machine building, instrument making, agricultural machine building, machine building for animal husbandry and feed production, machine building for the light and food industries and household appliances, the meat and dairy industry, and the fish industry.

Electricity generation increased by 6 percent, gas extraction increased by 9 percent, the production of synthetic resins and plastics rose by 11 percent, chemical fiber production increased by 8 percent, hydraulic turbine production (in terms of capacity) increased by 22 percent, metal-cutting machine tool production (in terms of cost price) rose by 9 percent, with a 22-percent increase for machine tools with digital program control, industrial robot production increased by over 50 percent, computer equipment production rose by 14 percent, the production of machinery and equipment for animal husbandry and feed production increased by 7 percent, and the output of manufacturing equipment for the food sectors rose by 11 percent.

A higher production growth rate was achieved in Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kirghizia, and Armenia than in industry as a whole.

There was some improvement in the fulfillment of contract commitments regarding supplies. The plan in terms of this indicator was not entirely fulfilled, however. There was a considerable backlog in the fulfillment of supply commitments by associations and enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production (where the plan was fulfilled by 97 percent), the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry (plan fulfillment 96 percent), and the Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming (96 percent). The ministry of the Chemical Industry,

the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy produced less sulfuric acid than planned, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building produced less metallurgical equipment then planned, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry produced less than the planned amount of large electrical machinery and AC motors with capacities ranging from 0.25 to 100 kilowatts, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production was below the plan in its production of silage- and feed-harvesting combines, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry did not meet the plan target for linens. The plan and supplementary target for oil extraction and the production of commercial timber and lumber were not fulfilled.

All union republics and industrial ministries adopted pledges to increase labor productivity in 1984 by an extra 1 percent above the plan. These pledges are being met. Between January and May, industry as a whole fulfilled the plan for labor productivity growth by 102 percent. However, the level of plan fulfillment in this indicator within the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry is insufficient to meet the adopted pledges. The statistics show that a number of associations and enterprises in some other industrial sectors also fell short of the adopted pledges.

The production of industrial output costs between January and May produced a saving of approximately 0.5 percent. At the same time, some ministries, specifically the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pump and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry produced a level of output prime cost reduction that does not ensure the fulfillment of the pledges adopted for the year. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry as a whole overspent by R48 million or 0.2 percent against the planned prime cost, owing mainly to a worsening of cotton quality indicators in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

There are also a considerable number of associations and enterprises in other industrial ministries that are not fulfilling the plan for reducing output prime costs. In particular, one-third of the associations and enterprises belonging to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and one-fourth of those belonging to the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry did not fulfill the plan for this indicator in January-May.

With the aim of fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1984 targets and pledges, every enterprise and association that has allowed a lag to develop must use all available reserves to overcome that lag.

5-MONTH STOCKRAISING STATISTICS PUBLISHED

PM211223 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 84 (Signed to Press 11 Jun 84) p 16

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures on the condition of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-May 1984.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved an increase in the livestock herd and in livestock productivity in the past 5 months in comparison with the same period last year. As a result there was an increase in the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, and other livestock output.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-May this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-May 1984	January-May 1984 as Precentage of January-May 1983
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand metric tons	6,788	108
of which:		
cattle	3,976	106
pigs	1,779	115
sheep and goats	175	100.9
poultry	858	106
Gross milk yield -- thousand metric tons	27,131	103
Average milk yield per cow -- kg	958	103
Hen eggs -- millions	22,346	104
Average egg yield of laying hens -- units	89	101

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 496,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Meat production increased on farms in all union republics except Kazakhstan.

Gross milk yield in the first 5 months of this year was 785,000 metric tons higher than for the same period last year. The greatest increase in production was achieved by dairy farm workers in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, and Estonia.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes between January and May 1984 rose by 777 million in comparison with January-May 1983. Production increased on farms in all union republics except Uzbekistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of Product Purchased	Purchased During January-May 1984	January-May 1984 as Percentage of January-May 1983
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand metric tons	6,654	108
Milk -- thousand metric tons	24,347	106
Eggs -- millions	21,903	104

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms in January-May 1984 rose by 512,000 metric tons in comparison with January-May 1983. Livestock and poultry purchases increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,299,000 metric tons. Sales increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Uzbekistan. Sales of eggs to the state during January-May 1984 increased by 759 million. Egg purchases increased in most union republics excluding Georgia and Uzbekistan.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics

Union Republic	January-May 1984 as Percentage of January-May 1983					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	108	103	104	108	106	104
RSFSR	106	101	104	107	102	104
of which the non-chernozem zone	110	102	104	110	104	105
Ukraine	110	102	104	110	111	102
Belorussia	113	107	104	116	111	104
Uzbekistan	100.5	96	98	97	98	98
Kazakhstan	94	104	108	93	107	106
Georgia	106	99.9	105	107	100.2	97
Azerbaijan	105	105	107	105	110	107
Lithuania	122	105	106	122	108	106
Moldavia	111	108	112	111	108	109
Latvia	115	109	111	116	110	109
Kirghizia	110	109	107	113	111	104
Tajikistan	105	105	108	104	106	111
Armenia	107	100.7	108	107	101	110
Turkmenistan	106	98	103	103	102	101
Estonia	125	104	104	126	105	103

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 291,000 metric tons of milk and 192,000 metric tons of livestock from the population's personal plots.

IV. Livestock Numbers

On 1 June 1984 there were 98.7 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, or 1.9 million more than on the same date last year. There were 29.9 million cows on farms. The pig population totaled 60.1 million or an increase of 1.5 million. Sheep and goats numbered 148.6 million or an increase of 0.4 million. The number of poultry was 794 million or 14.7 million more than at the same date last year.

The cattle herd increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Estonia. The number of pigs increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except Azerbaijan, Lithuania, and Estonia. Sheep and goat numbers increased on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, and Tajikistan. Poultry numbers increased on farms in nine union republics, the exceptions being Belorussia, Latvia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

Advanced farms are attaching paramount significance to the correct organization of the production of green matter for livestock. They are making rational use of all natural feed-producing lands and are introducing after-harvest and repeat sowing on plowland in order to produce as much high quality feed as possible from each hectare. The widespread dissemination of their experience is an important reserve for increasing stock-raising efficiency. Party and economic organizations must constantly monitor the situation in livestock units, ensure that the results of competitions among collectives are regularly summarized, and take care not only to increase livestock production but also to reduce the prime costs of output.

GORSHKOV COMMEMORATES INVASION ANNIVERSARY

PM211559 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov: "June 1941 Shall Not Be Repeated!"]

[Excerpts] There are bright dates and there are black ones in man's history. A logical internal connection always exists between them. Ture, it is not always obvious to the uninitiated. But it is there. The latter are caused by the forces of evil and reaction, the former by the forces of good and progress. Ultimately victory in society's onward development will go to those who struggle for the just cause. But that does not prevent reaction and aggression from bringing people countless hardships and deprivations. These ideas inevitably arise when you take up your pen to try again and again to understand and explain how and why Hitler took that fatal step when, early on the morning of Sunday 22 June 1941, he moved his armored and airborne armadas against the USSR without declaring war.

These questions and the answers to them are not new! However, on the 43d anniversary of the perfidious attack by Hitler's Germany on our motherland, an attack marked as a black date in the world calendar, taking into account the present complex, explosive world situation, they acquire urgent topicality, and there is a political need to remind the reader of them.

World War II was caused by imperialism. Despite the keen contradictions which existed between the capitalist countries, the main target of their expansion was the Soviet Union. Class hatred for socialism united the imperialists. The main force in the struggle against the Soviet Land at that time was German fascism -- the strike detachment of the most reactionary and aggressive circles of the bellicose bourgeoisie.

The anti-Soviet orientation of Hitler's policy was actively supported by reactionary circles in the United States, Britain, and France. They did a lot to resurrect German militarism and direct it against the Soviet Union. U.S. and British banks and trusts invested enormous funds in German's prewar economy. They supported the development of its military-industrial potential.

In those years the Soviet state consistently and persistently struggled for peace and the peoples' security. Our motherland did everything to prevent war. The Communist party actively exposed the bourgeois parties' hypocritical policy and the reactionary, misanthropic essence and bestial nature of fascism. It stated aloud for all to hear that fascism meant war and calamities and suffering for people. The Soviet state suggested creating a system of collective security in Europe. Real opportunities and the necessary forces existed for that.

However, the Western countries' ruling circles had other ideas. At the same time that British-French-Soviet talks were under way they were seeking to reach agreement with the Hitlerite leadership on an anti-Soviet basis. Their plan was to use the German fascists to weaken the Soviet state and with it the imperialist grouping headed by Germany that was their rival and to strengthen their own position in the world.

Emboldened by the Western countries' stance, Hitler suddenly unleashed total war against the Soviet state. At about 0400 hours on the morning of 22 June thousands of German guns opened fire on border posts and the regions in which Red Army units and formations were stationed. At the same time large-scale bomber forces invaded our air space. Thus began the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War.

Combat operations in the first weeks of the war were unfavorable to the Soviet troops. The suddenness of the attack and the tremendous superiority of forces were on fascist Germany's side. They had had combat experience in Europe and were fully mobilized.

Their superiority over the troops of our Western military districts was expressed in personnel numbers 90 percent greater, and in the fact that they had 50 percent more medium and heavy tanks, over 130 percent more aircraft of new models, and 20 percent more guns and mortars. It was a carefully prepared act of aggression. The incomplete nature of our defensive measures on the eve of the war also had an effect.

The Soviet servicemen offered heroic resistance to the enemy. They fought to the last cartridge, as long as their eyes could see the enemy and their hands could hold their weapons. They stood to the death. The immortal exploits of the Soviet airmen, tank drivers, and artillerymen generate a feeling of profound admiration. Soviet seamen were the first to meet the enemy attacks on the sea borders and to repel them in an organized way. What the defenders of our motherland accomplished in the first days of the war will remain forever in people's memory as an unrivaled exploit for the sake of the motherland and socialism.

The historic battle near Moscow was the main stage in the strategic defense. Here for the first time in World War II not only was a major, powerful, grouping of Hitler's troops defeated but it was also pushed back several hundred kilometers to the West. The fighting at our motherland's capital dispelled the myth of the German fascist Army's invincibility, thwarted the blitzkrieg plan, and raised the morale of the Soviet people, the Armed Forces servicemen, and all antifascist forces in the world. It was the start of a fundamental turning point in the course of the war.

A fundamental breakthrough not only in the course of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War but also in World War II as a whole was accomplished and reinforced in the fighting at Stalingrad and the Kursk Bulge. Thereafter the initiative definitively passed into the hands of the Soviet Army. Subsequently decisive importance in the victory over the enemy attached to the operations in the Baltic states and Belorussia, the Ukraine, and Moldavia, Poland, and the Balkans. They ended with the taking of Berlin and the liberation of Prague.

And here I would like to return to the thoughts with which I began these notes.

The evil of the fascist aggression was punished. It suffered ignominious collapse. And it collapsed naturally, not because of any fortuitous circumstances -- blunders by facist Germany's general staff, recklessness on Hitler's part, or the frosts of the 1941-1942 winter, as people in the West like to write today. No, the defeat of Hitler's Germany was historically conditioned. It could not gain the upper hand in the military clash with a country which represents the forces of social progress and man's future. Socialism is invincible. That is one of the main lessons of the Great Patriotic War. Unfortunately, the United States and its NATO allies prefer to ignore that. Their policy continues to be based on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

German fascism, having unleashed the war against the land of the soviets, was itself reduced to ashes. That is the fate of any aggressor if he tries to test the strength of our weapons. And however hard Reagan may declare a "crusade" against communism, he cannot halt the advance of the new social system.

Imperialist reactionary circles are trying to ignore the lessons of the past. They are nurturing plans to unleash new wars. The present U.S. Administration is seeking come what may to disrupt the military-strategic equlibrium and achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community. The United States has launched an unprecendented arms race, spending fabulous sums for the purpose. Hundreds of billions of dollars are to be spent primarily on the further buildup of strategic offensive forces, the creation of first-strike nuclear weapons, the development of shock space complexes, and the development of other weapons for the mass annihilation of people and of conventional armaments.

"Abiding importance attaches to the lessons of the Great Patriotic War. The main one," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War" notes, "is that war must be combated before it begins. Historical experience teaches us that cohesive, coordinated, vigorous actions by all peace-loving forces are needed to defend peace...."

To curb the aggressive aspirations of imperialism it is essential to rally all peace-loving countries and all antiwar forces. This was not successfully done in the thirties and forties. This can and must be done today. The forces of socialism and peace have now become incomparably more powerful and influential.

The Soviet Union is persistently and actively struggling to prevent a new world war and avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. At the same time, the Soviet people cannot fail to take into account the open challenge presented to us by imperialism and the growing threat of war.

We are convinced that, when the issue concerns the people's security, foreign policy and diplomacy can accomplish much. But they cannot, of course, accomplish everything. In the world arena one has to deal with political forces which are alien to good will and deaf to commonsense arguments. And this is where, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, an indispensable role is played by the restraining might of our defense potential. Today it guarantees not only the Soviet people's constructive labor but also worldwide peace.

The increased threat of war emanating from imperialism demands greater concern for consolidating our motherland's defense capability and strengthening the security of the entire socialist community. The past has proved that the stronger the Soviet Army and Navy are, the higher their vigilance and combat readiness are, the more lasting peace on our borders and world peace are.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have openly declared that our country will not allow the prevailing military equilibrium to be upset. Together with its Warsaw Pact allies, it is taking the necessary countermeasures to strengthen its security and contain the aggressive aspirations of imperialism.

The deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe has led to further deterioration of the international situation and posed an additional nuclear threat to the Soviet Union and its allies. We have no right to ignore this step. Our people would not forgive us for it.

The measures we have taken are aimed at restoring the nuclear equilibrium. The Soviet Navy has increased the number of its submarines with nuclear missiles on board off the U.S. coasts. In terms of their specifications -- power, accuracy, attainability of targets on U.S. territory, and flight time to target -- the Soviet sea-based missiles present the United States with a counterthreat equal to the one posed to us and our allies by the U.S. missiles in Europe. If the U.S. pretenders to world domination continue to build up their medium-range missiles in Europe and their other nuclear forces, including strategic forces, we will have no alternative but to reply in the same way.

The economic might of the Soviet state and the present-day level of production, science, and technology make it possible to create everthing that may be necessary to respond to the military challenge by imperialism.

Our society is rallied in a single whole as never before. The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Leninist party, are selflessly working to further strengthen the defense might of the land of the soviets.

All this makes it possible to cherish the firm hope that, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, "June 1941 will not be repeated. Immediate retribution will catch up with any aggressor. Let this be known to all -- both our friends and our enemies."

With such confidence we look boldly into the future, drawing the necessary lessons and conclusions from the experience of the Great Patriotic War.